

THE
London Vocabulary,

ENGLISH and LATIN:

Put into a NEW METHOD, proper to
acquaint the Learner with Things
as well as pure *Latin* Words.

Adorned with Twenty-six PICTURES.

For the Use of SCHOOLS.

The TWENTIETH EDITION.

By JAMES GREENWOOD,

Author of the *English Grammar*, and late
Sur-Master of St. PAUL'S SCHOOL.



L O N D O N:

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M D C C X C I.

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1. **A** Short Introduction to GRAMMAR (commonly called the *Accidence*) generally to be used: Compiled for the Instruction of those who desire to attain to the Knowledge of the *Latin Tongue*.
2. *Brevissima Institutio: Seu, Ratio Grammatices cognoscendæ ad omnium Puerorum Utilitatem perscripta (vulgò dicta Lily's Grammar) quam solam Regia Majestas in omnibus Scholis docendam præcipit.*
3. *Lily's Rules construed: Whereunto are added, The Robinson's Heteroclites, the Latin Syntaxis, and Qui mibi.* Also there are added the Rules for the Genders of Nouns, and Preterperfect Tenses and Supines of Verbs, in *English* alone.
4. *Figuræ and Prosodia construed.*
5. *Institutio Græcæ Grammatices Compendiaria, in Usum Regiæ Scholæ Westmonasteriensis. In Usum studiosæ Juventutis adduntur etiam quidam Literarum Nexus & Scripturæ Compendia, quæ partim Elegantiæ, partim Brevitatis Causâ, usurpari solent.*
6. A new Edition of *Lily's Grammar*, in which the Text has been collated with the oldest and best Editions; the Examples to the Rules compared with the ancient *Roman* Writers, and the Places cited from whence they were taken: Some few Things, which before were generally excepted against, amended; others, that were obscure and difficult, explained by short Notes; and the Whole printed upon a new Letter, and in a more plain and commodious Manner than any former Edition.



T H E
P R E F A C E.

THE burthening of the Memory with more than is necessary at the Entrance upon any Study, is certainly a great Discouragement to the Learner. I have therefore, in the present Vocabulary, avoided every Thing that is not of immediate Use, as foreign to the Design; and industriously omitted that vast Heap of Words with which our common Word Books do so frequently swell. And this I have done, not with an Intention to arraign the Things of this Kind already printed, or to condemn them as useless, until I am better acquainted with their Author's Intentions; but this I will allow myself to affirm, That they are by no means properly adapted to School Purposes; for why should a Person that is to be prepared for the reading of Corderius, Phædrus, &c. be led through a Crowd of Modern Barbarism, and loaded with a Multitude of Words which the Romans never heard of; and so consequently will never be met with in any Classic or good Latin Author? a few of which I shall take the Liberty to instance, as they stand in the Books already abroad. Such are Ingratitudo, Glossularia, Ribes, Levisticum, Nicotiana, Pistacia, Aurantium, Papio, Hispaniolus, &c.

Not to mention the Abundance of wrong Significations which they have given to Latin Words; a Fault scarce excusable, since it betrays the Learner into such Mistakes, as will for ever hinder his true understanding of a Roman Author. Such are their rendering Arbustum for a Shrub; Carmen for one single Verse; Humilitas for the Virtue that is contrary to Pride; Humilis for one that is endued with it; Camera for a Chamber; Caminus for a Chimney; Æs for Brass; Pædagogus for a School Master; Albumen for the White of the Eye; Laurus for a Laurel. And an endless Number of the like, which to repeat, would be as unpleasant here, as they are unprofitable where they are. It would be too tedious likewise to take Notice how often they confound Adjectives with Substantives, using them as such: The putting in of Phrases; the giving Latin Names to Modern Things; the using Circumlocutions, or two or three Words to express one in English; the throwing in of so many compounded Words upon the Back of one another. And lastly, the inserting only of Nouns, as if Speech was made of but one Sort of Words.

Whereas a Vocabulary ought to contain a Stock of pure primitive Words, and such principally as will be required to be known in the reading of the first easy School Authors; which, when the Scholar is once Master of, he will daily and insensibly be increasing, as he proceeds to other Books; where the Sense assists the Memory, and which will a thousand Times more effectually acquaint him with their true Signification than a Heap of barren Words, as they are daily strung together in the Ordinary Nomenclatura's.

This following Collection, I suppose, will be abundantly sufficient for the fitting of the Learner to enter upon the reading of Corderius, the Latin Testament, Erasmus,

The P R E F A C E.

Erasmus, Phædrus, Æsop, Cato, Ovidii Tristia, &c. the Words being mostly Primitive, and such as frequently occur in the Books aforementioned. Indeed, here and there you will meet with a Compounded Word, but that is but seldom; and which we are forced to receive, because it is observable, That some Derivatives and Compounded Words are often more used than the Simple and Primitive.

Care has been taken to let no Word come in here but what is purely Roman, and has the Authority of some one or more of the Classic Authors: And if, for Method sake, we have been obliged sometimes to make use of a Word less pure than the rest, or whose Signification may be more doubtful, we have not failed to set a Mark upon it as such, or thrown it under the Page among the Notes.

The true and primitive Signification of the Words, as used among the best Authors, is given; almost all metaphorical and borrowed Significations being laid aside, that so the Learner might not only have pure Words, but also a clear Understanding of their Meaning.

I have omitted several Words, which may be easily deduced from some other: For when a Boy knows that Legere is Latin for to read; Audire, to hear; and can tell what the Supines signify, he may be easily taught how that from the first Supine, by changing Um into Or, a Noun Substantive is formed, which signifies the Doer; as from Lectum, to read, comes Lector, a Reader. From Auditum, to hear, comes Auditor, a Hearer. So when he has learned the Significations of Vocare, Ponere, Venire; if he be informed, That these Prepositions, Ad, Con, De, In, Præ, Pro, Re, Sub, Super, being compounded, signify, To; Together; Down, or from; In, or Upon; Before, or First; Forth; Back, or Up; Under; Upon, or Over;
be

he will presently know that Advocare signifies to call to; Convocare, to call together; Devocare, to call down; Invocare, to call upon; Præponere, to put before; Proponere, to put forth; Reponere, to put back; Subponere, to put under; Supervenire, to come upon or over. So he that knows what Amicus, Avarus, signifies, will soon learn what Amicitia, Avaritia, mean; as he that knows what Liber, Culter, are, will soon tell you that Libellus is a little Book; Cultellus, a little Knife. Likewise by him who hath learnt that Tepere, Calere, signify to be warm, to be hot; the Significations of Tepor, Calor, will be presently understood.

I have indeed put in three or four Verbal Nouns, or Nouns which are derived of Verbs, as Pastor, Arator; but the so doing was needful, in order to make some other Words the better to hang together.

One Thing to be observed is, That in the composing of this little Book, respect has been had all along to those Words that are most usual in the Latin Tongue, and not in the English; since this is a Vocabulary for the Learning of the former Language, and not of the latter. Besides, many Things which do frequently occur in our Tongue were unknown to the Romans; and therefore you cannot expect Latin Words for them since the Romans could not give Names to Things they knew nothing of.

As to the Method, I have made Choice of the most natural and entertaining that the Subject is capable of; and distributed Matters into such an Order, that the Learner may, at the same Time, and with the same Pains, with the Knowledge of the Words, understand the Things themselves which they express, with their Order and Dependence upon one another. And the better to fix both upon the Memory of the young Readers,

Readers, and to give them as clear an Idea as possible of what they learn, I have caused little Draughts and Pictures to be made of such Things as are known and distinguished by their outward Shapes, with References to the Words that mention them. We have printed the Words that came from the Latin in the Roman characters; and added the Preterperfect Tenses and Supines to the Verbs.

N O T E,

THE young Reader is to take Notice, that the *Figures* (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) &c. refer to the same Numbers in the *Pictures* as those in the *Cut* do to the same Figures among the *Words*: And that *m* stands for *Masculine*, *f* for *Feminine*, and *n* for *Neuter*. Also that a short Syllable is marked thus [˘] and a long Syllable thus [¯]. —

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THE
L O N D O N
V O C A B U L A R Y.

Of THINGS.



A THING
 bath

A Name

A Sign

A Mark or Note

A Mode or Manner

R ES, ei, f.

Nōmen, nomīnis, n.

Signum, i, n.

Nōta, æ, f.

Mōdus, i, m.

B

A Kind

A Kind
A Part
Or Member

Gēnus, ěris, n.
 Pars, tis, f.
 Membrum, i, n.

A Part is

An Half
A Fragment or broken Part
A Crumb or little Piece

Dīmīdium, i, n.
 Frustum, i, n.
 Mīca, æ, f.

Things have also their

Cause
Nature
Fortune
Beginning
End
Order
Time
Number
Place
Space

Causa, æ, f.
 Natūra, æ, f.
 Fortūna, æ, f.
 Princīpium, i, n.
 Fīnis, is, d.
 Ordo, īnis, m.
 Tempus, ōris, n.
 Nūmērus, i, m.
 Lōcus, i, m.
 Spātium, i, n.

A Thing is

The World 1
A Body
The Sky 2
A Spirit

Mundus, i, m.
 Corpus, ōris, n.
 Æthēr, ěris, m.
 Spīritus, ūs, m.

G O D *created the World out of*

Nothing

| Nīhīlum, i, n.

In a Body there is

Matter
Form
Figure

Mātēria, æ, f.
 Forma, æ, f.
 Figūra, æ, f.

In the Sky are,

The Sun	3	Sōl, is, m.
The Moon	4	Lūna, æ, f.
A Star	5	Stella, æ, f.

Whence cometh

Light		Lūx, cis, f.
A Sun Beam	6	Jūbar, is, n.

When Light is withheld, there is made

A Shadow		Umbra, æ, f.
Darkness		Tēnēbræ, ārum, f.

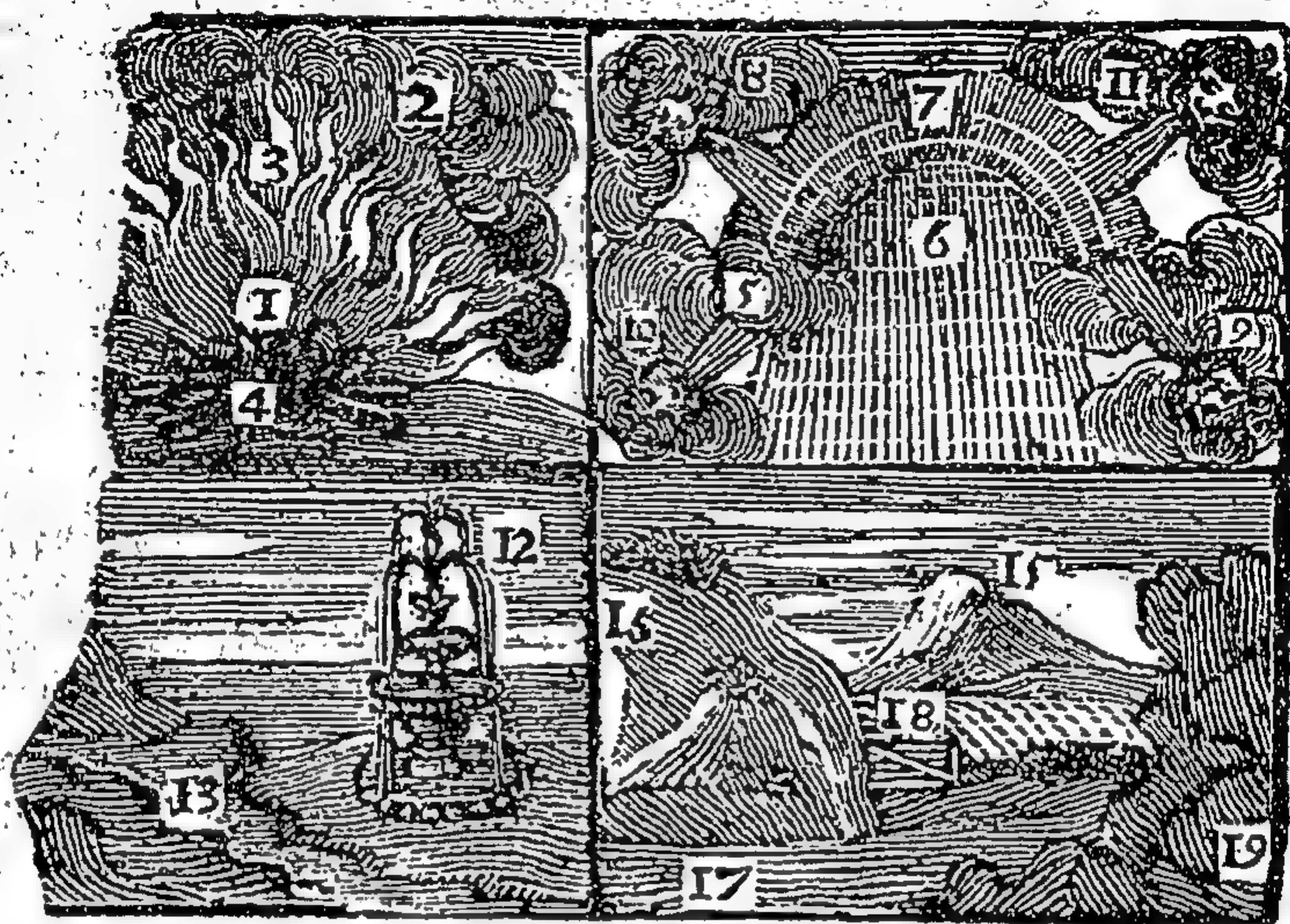
A Spirit is

God		Dēus, i, m.
An Angel		Angēlus, i, m.
A Mind		Mens, tis, f.
A Soul		Or, Anīmus, i, m.
A Devil		Anīma, æ, f.
		¹ Diabōlus, i, m.

Who inhabit

Heaven	8	² Cælum, i, n.
The Element		² Elēmētum, i, n.
Hell.		³

¹ This is only used by Ecclesiastical Writers.² In the Plural *Cæli, Cælorum, m.*³ *Loci Inferni.*

II. *Of the* ELEMENTS.

In the WORLD are Four ELEMENTS, or Beginning of all Things.

FIRE
AIR
WATER
EARTH

Ignis, is, m.
Aēr, ěris, m.
Aqua, æ, f.
Tellus, ūris, f.

From the Fire (1) cometh

A Spark
Smoke 2
A Flame 3
Soot

Scintilla, æ, f.
Fūmus, i, m.
Flamma, æ, f.
Fūlīgo, ĩnis, f.

In the Fire are

A Firebrand 4
A live or hot Coal
Embers, or hot Ashes

Torris, is, m.
Prūna, æ, f.
Fāvilla, æ, f.

After

After the Fire there remains

<i>A dead Coal</i>	Carbo, ōnis, m.
<i>A dead or quenched Brand</i>	Tītio, ōnis, m.
<i>Ashes,</i>	Cīn's, ēris, m.
<i>Or Cinders</i>	Or, Cīner.

In the Air (6) are

<i>A Cloud</i> 5	Nūbes, is, f.
<i>A Fog, or Mist</i>	Nēbūla, æ, f.
<i>A Stream</i>	Vāpor, ōris, m.
<i>The Rainbow</i> 7	Iris, īdis, f.
<i>A Wind</i>	Ventus, i, m.
<i>A gentle Wind</i>	Aura, æ, f.

The four Chief of Winds are

<i>The East Wind</i> 8	Eurus, i, m.
<i>The West Wind</i> 9	Zēphyrus, i, m.
<i>The North Wind</i> 10	Aquīlo, ōnis, m.
<i>The South Wind</i> 11	Auster, tri, m.

From a Cloud cometh

<i>Rain</i>	Plūvia, æ, f.
<i>Snow</i>	Nix, nīvis, f.
<i>Hail</i>	Grando, īnis, f.
<i>Dew</i>	Ros, rōris, m.
<i>Frost</i>	Gēlu, n. Undeclined.
<i>Hoar, or white Frost</i>	Prūīna, æ, f.
<i>Thunder</i>	Tonītru, n. Undeclined.
<i>A Thunder-bolt</i>	Fulmen, īnis, n.
<i>Lightning</i>	Fulgur, ūris, n.

Rain, if it falls close or thick, is

<i>A Shower</i>	Imber, ris, m.
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Rain, if it be fierce, is

<i>A great Shower, or Storm</i>	Nimbus, i, m.
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^a This is properly an Adjective, *Aqua* being understood.

Water is

<i>A Spring, or Fountain</i>	12	Fons, tis, m.
<i>A River</i>	13	Rivus, i, m.
<i>A Wave</i>		Or, Amnis, is, m.
<i>The Sea</i>		Unda, æ, f.
		Mære, is, n.

The Main Sea that encompasses the World is
The Ocean | Océanus. i, m.

A River hath

<i>A Bank</i>	Rīpa, æ, f.
<i>A Brink</i>	Margo, ĩnis, d. <i>rather m</i>
<i>A Channel</i>	Alvēus, i, m.
<i>A Whirlpool</i>	Vortex, ĩcis, m.
<i>A Gulf</i>	Gurges, ĩtis, m.
<i>A Shallow, or Ford</i>	Vādum, i, n.

From Water cometh

<i>A Drop</i>	Gutta, æ, f.
<i>A Bubble</i>	Bulla, æ, f.
<i>Foam, or Froth</i>	Spūma, æ, f.
<i>Ice</i>	Glācies, ěi, f.

Water, when it wants Vent, spreads itself into

<i>A Pool, or Pond</i>	Stagnum, i, n.
<i>A Lake</i>	Lācus, ũs, m.
<i>A Marsh, or Fen</i>	Pālus, ũdis, f.
<i>A Ditch</i>	Lācūna, æ, f.

The Sea hath

<i>A Shore</i>	Littus, ōris, n.
<i>A Haven, -or Port</i>	Portus, ũs, m.
<i>A Gulf of the Sea, or Bay</i>	Sīnus, ũs, m.
<i>An Arm, or Strait</i>	Frētum, i, n.

Land inclosed with Sea or Water is

<i>An Isle, or Island</i>	14	Insūla, æ, f.
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The Earth is

<i>Land</i>	<i>Tērra, æ, f.</i>
<i>Ground</i>	<i>Hūmus, i, f.</i>
	<i>Sōlum, i, f.</i>
<i>Firm Ground</i>	<i>Or, Fundus, i, m.</i>

Upon the Earth is

<i>An Hill</i> 15	[16 <i>Collis, is, m.</i>
<i>A Mountain, or great Hill</i>	<i>Mons, tis, m.</i>
<i>A Plain Field</i> 18	<i>Campus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Va'e, or Valley</i> 17	<i>Vallis, is, f.</i>
<i>A Rock</i> 19	<i>Rūpes, is, f.</i>

Earth mixed with Water is

<i>Mud</i>	<i>Līmus, i, m.</i>
	<i>Cœnum, i, n.</i>
<i>Mire, or Dirt</i>	<i>Or, Lūtum, i, n.</i>

Earth without Water is

<i>Dust</i>	<i>Pulvis, ěris, m.</i>
	<i>Or, Pulver, ěris, m.</i>

Earth cut up with its own Herb is

<i>A Turf</i>	<i>Cēspes, itis, m.</i>
<i>A Clod of Earth</i>	<i>Glēba, æ, f.</i>

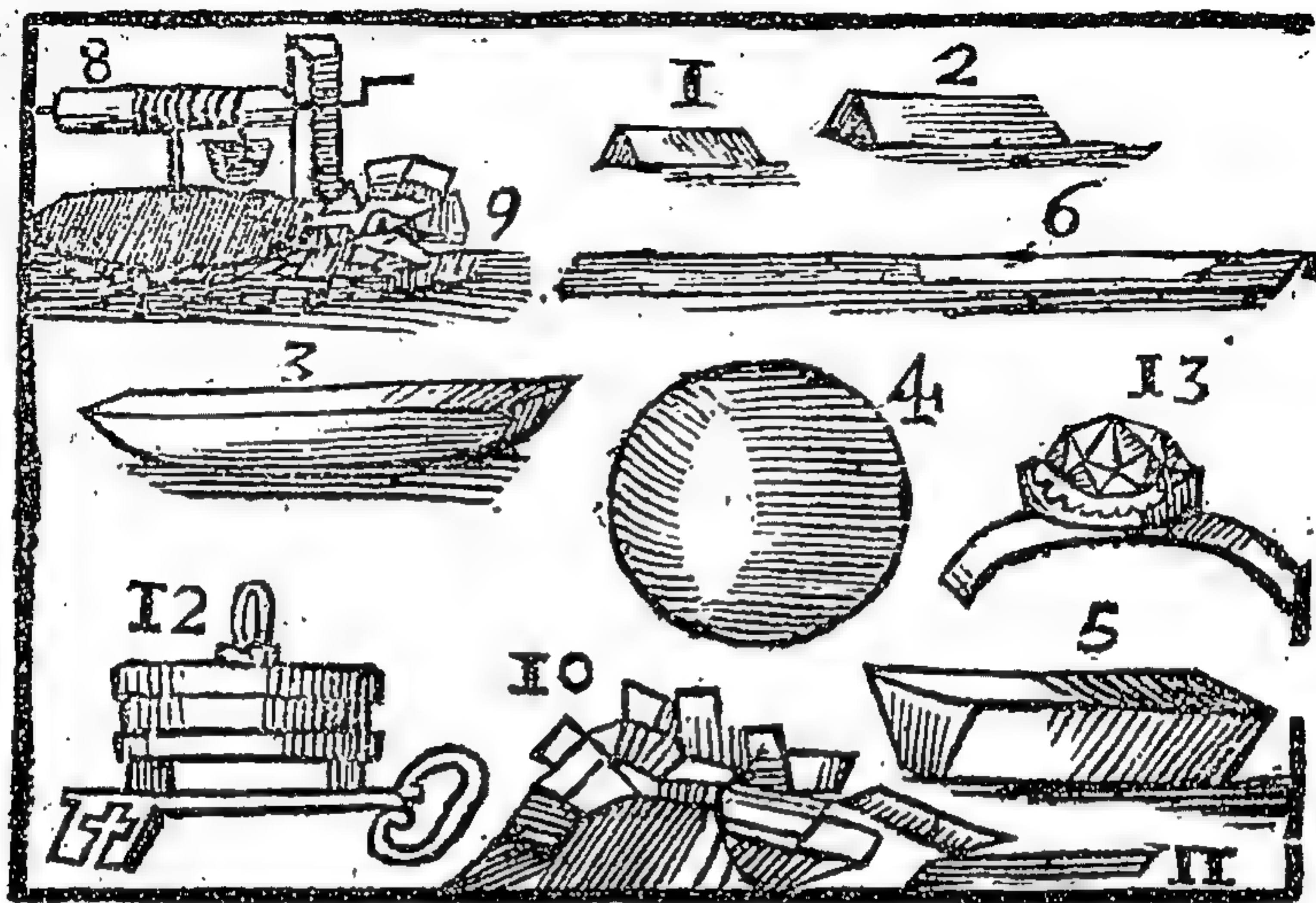
The Kinds of Earth are

<i>Clay</i>	<i>Argilla, æ, f.</i>
<i>Marl, or white Earth</i>	<i>Marga, æ, f.</i>
<i>Ruddle, or Red Oker</i>	<i>Rubrica, æ, f.</i>
<i>Chalk</i>	<i>Crēta, æ, f.</i>

Out of the Earth is taken

<i>A Mineral</i>	<i>¹ Mīnĕra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Plant</i>	<i>Planta, æ, f.</i>

¹ This is no *Latin*, but an *Italian* Word ; and therefore should have been omitted, had not our Method obliged us to make use of it here.

III. Of MINERALS *and* METALS.

The EARTH, or Matter of which any Thing dug out of the EARTH is made, is called a Mineral, or the Ore.

A Mineral is

Uice
A Metal
A Stone

S Uccus, i, m.
Metallum, i, n.
Lāpis, idis, m.

Mineral Juices are

Salt
Allum
Sulphur
Amber

*S*āl, is, m.
Alūmen, inis, n.
Sulfur, ūris, n.
Succinum, i, n.

A Metal

A Metal is all that which is digged and fetched out of the Earth ; as

Gold	1	Aurum, i, n.
Silver	2	Argentum, i, n.
Lead	3	Plumbum, i, n.
Copper	4	Æs, æris, n.
Tin	5	Stannum, i, n.
Iron	6	Ferrum, i, n.

Out of Lead is made

Red Lead	Sandyx, icis, m.
Called by the Moderns	Or, Minium, i, n. *
White Lead	Cērūssa, æ, f.

Artificial Metals [such as are made by the Art of Man] are, that which is made of Copper and the Calaminary Stone, called *Brass*. Or, that which is made of purified and hardened Iron, called

Steel	Chälybs, ybis, m.
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From Copper or Brass cometh a green Rust, or Verdigrease

| Ærūgo, inis, f.

Metals are digged out of

A Mine	8	Fodīna, æ, f.
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A Stone is an hard, dry (fossile) Body, and is

<i>Sand</i>	Arēna, æ, f.
<i>Gravel</i>	Glārĕa, æ, f.
<i>A big Stone</i> 10	Sāxum, i, n.
<i>A Flint Stone</i>	Sīlex, ĩcis, d.
<i>A Pumice Stone</i>	Pūmex, ĩcis, m.

* This Word is also used by *Virgil, Lucretius, and Lucan, &c.* for the *Mine* itself.

A Whetstone 11*A Marble**A Loadstone* 12*A Jewel* 13

Cos, ōtis, m.

Marmor, ris, n.

Magnes, ētis, m.

Gemma, æ, f.

*A Jewel or precious Stone is**A Diamond**A Sapphire**A Chrysolite**An Emerald* [four*A Carbuncle of a fiery Co-**A Jasper**An Agate*

Adāmas, antis, m.

Sāpphirus, i, f.

Chrysolithus, i, m.

Smārāgdus, i, m.

Pyrōpus, i, m.

Jaspis, idis, f.

Achātes, æ, or is, m.

*Like to Jewels are**Glass**A Crystal**A Pearl*

Vitrum, i, n.

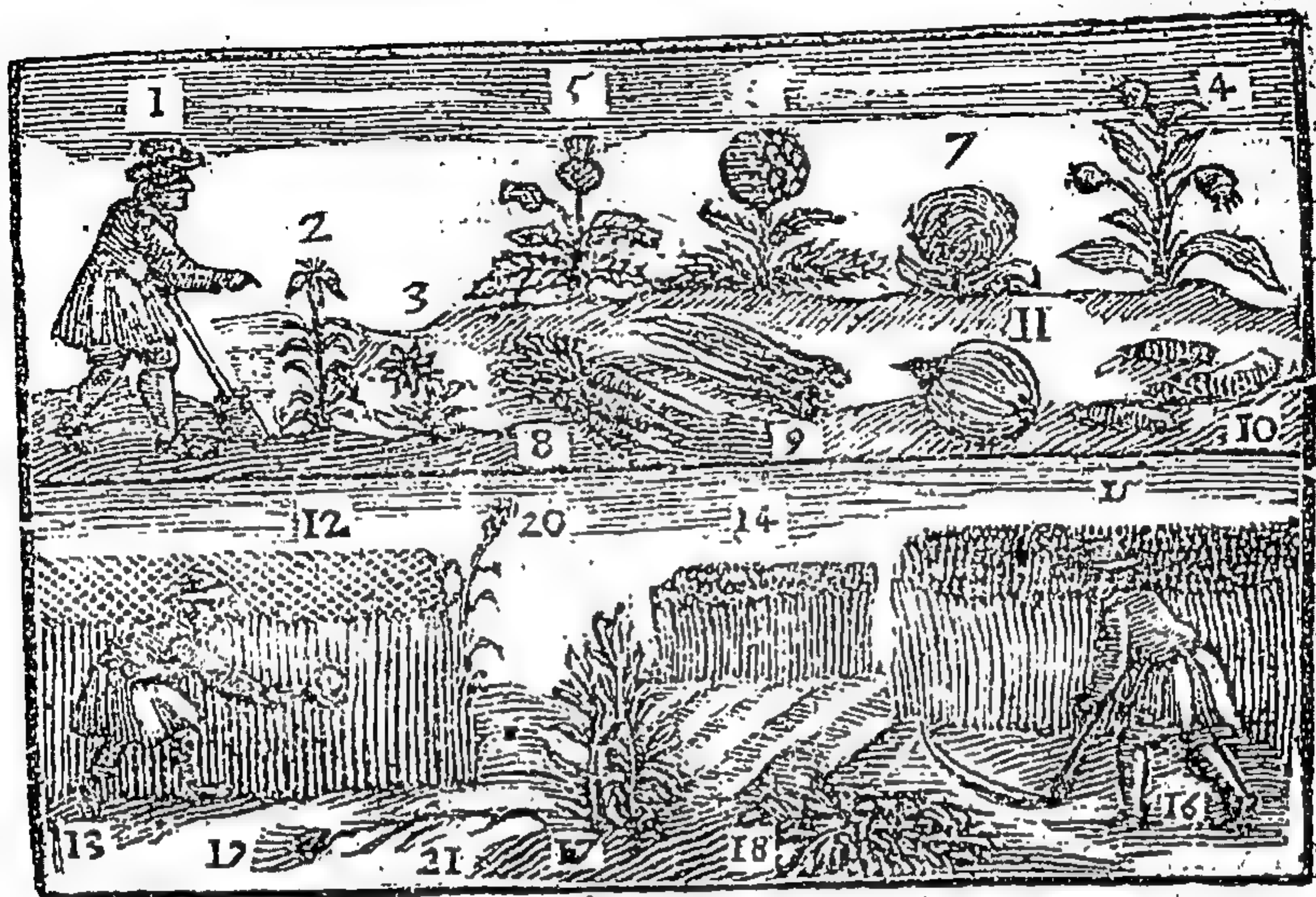
Crystallus, i, f.

Or Crystallum, i, n.

Margārīta, æ, f.

¹ It ought to be written with a Z, and not with an S.

IV. Of PLANTS.



A PLANT is

A N HERB
A SHRUB.
A TREE

H Erba, æ, f.
Frutex, icis, m.
Arbor, oris, f.

An HERB is

Grass

Flax

All Manner of Corn or

[Grain

Grāmen, inis, n.

Līnum, i, n.

Frūmentum, i, n.

The Names of some of the most common Herbs are

A Bur

Fern, or Brakes

Hemlock

Lappa, æ, f.

Fīlix, icis

Cīcūta, æ, f.

Hyssop		Hyssōpus, i, f.
A Lily	2	Līlīum, i, n.
Mallow		Malva, æ, f.
Marygold		Caltha, æ, f.
Marjoram		Amārācus, i, m.
Mint		Mentha, æ, f.
Moss		Muscus, i, m.
A Mushroom, or Toadstool		Fungus, i, m.
A Nettle		Urtīca, æ, f.
Parsley		Apīum, i, n.
A Poppy	4	Pāpāver, ěris, n.
A Rush		Juncus, i, m.
Saffron		Crōcus, i, m.
Sage		Salvīa, iæ, f.
Sorrel		Lăpāthus, i, m.
Sea-weed		Alga, æ, f.
Southernwood		Abrōtōnum, i, n.
A Thistle	5	Cardūus, i, m.
Thyme		Thymus, i, m.
Vervain		Or, Thymum, i, n.
Violet		Verbēna, æ, f.
Wormwood		Vīōla, æ, f.
		Abſinthīum, i, n.
Eatable HERBS.		
An Artichoke	6	Olus, ěris, n.
Asparagus, Sperage, or Sparrow Grass		Cīnāra, æ, f.
Lettuce		Aspārāgus, i, m.
Cole-worts		Laſtūca, æ, f.
		Brassica, æ, f.
Which becoming headed, are called		
Cabbage	7	
Eatable Roots are		
Beet		Bēta, æ, f.
Garlick		Allīum, i, n.

¹ This is called Brassica Căpītāta.

<i>A Leek</i>	Porrum, i, n.
<i>An Onion</i>	Cēpe, is, n. &
<i>Radish 3</i>	Cēpa, æ, f.
<i>A Turnip</i>	Răphānus, i, m.
	Rāpum, i, n.

Oleraceous Fruits are

<i>A Cucumber</i>	Cŭcŭmis, is, & ěris, m.
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The biggest sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Pumpkin, or Pumpkin</i>	Pěpo, ōnis, m.
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A delicious sort of which Fruit is

<i>A Melon</i>	Mēlo, ōnis, m.
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As the biggest sort is

<i>A Gourd</i>	Cŭcŭrbĭta, æ, f.
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(12) C O R N *is*

<i>Barley 14</i>	Horděum, i, n.
<i>Millet, or Grout</i>	Mĭlium, i, n.
<i>An Oat 15</i>	Āvēna, æ, f.
<i>Rice</i>	Oryza, æ, f.
<i>Wheat 13</i>	Ādor, ōris, n.

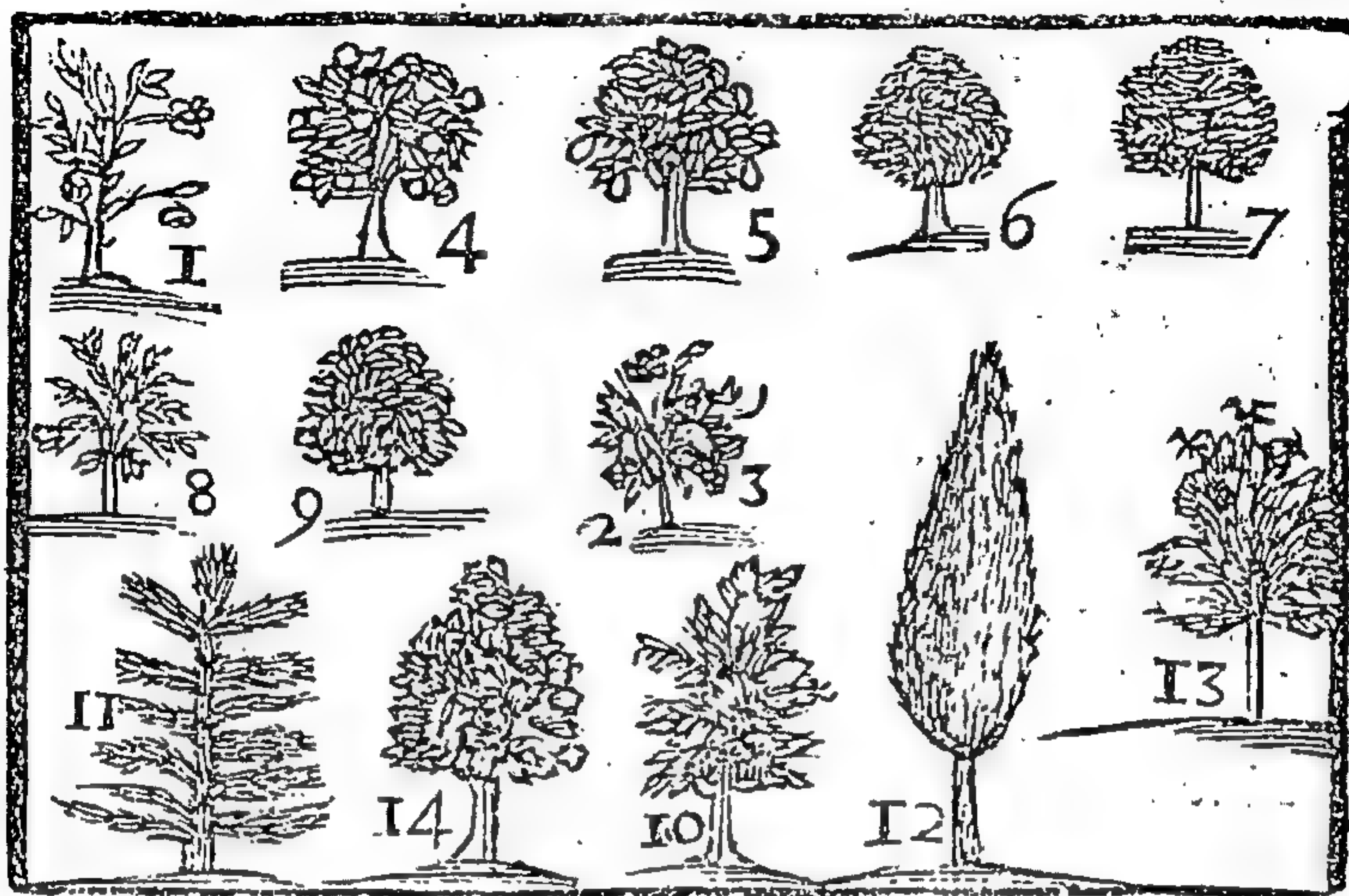
Whence cometh

<i>Meal, or Flour</i>	Fārĭna, æ, f.
<i>Bran</i>	Furfur, ūris, m.
<i>PULSE</i>	Lěgŭmen, ĭnis, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>A Bean 17</i>	Fāba, æ, f.
<i>Darnel</i>	Lōlĭum, i, n.
<i>Lentils</i>	Lens, tis, f.
<i>A Pea</i>	Pĭsum, i, n.
<i>Vetches or Tares 18</i>	Vĭcĭa, æ, f.

In Corn is

The Beard	19	Arīsta, æ, f.
An Ear	20	Spīca, æ, f.
A Grain, or single Corn		Grānum, i, n.
An Husk		Glūma, æ, f.
The Stalk		Culmus, i, m.
Standing Corn is	12	Sēges, ētis, f.
A mixture of sundry Grains		
Or Mescelline, is		Farrāgo, īnis, f.

V. Of TREES and SHRUBS.



A SHRUB is a Plant which riseth not up to the just
Bigness of a Tree; such is

THE Bramble
The Juniper

Ivy

The Myrtle

A Reed

The Rose-bush 1

The Tamarisk

The Vine 2

beareth

A Bunch of Grapes 3

A Vine Leaf is

Rubus, i, m. or f.

Jūnīpērus, i, f.

Hēdēra, æ, f.

Myrtus, i, f.

Cālāmus, i, m.

Or, Arundo, īnis, f.

Rōsa, æ, f.

Myrica, æ, f.

Vitis, is, f.

Rācēmus, i, m.

Pampīnus, i, m.

POME-BEARING Trees are

The Apple-tree 5

The Fig-tree

The Medlar-tree

Mālus, i, f.

Fīcus, ūs, f.

Mespīlus, i, f.

The

The Pear-tree	6	Pyrus, i, f.
The Service, or Sorb-tree		Sorbus, i, f.

Plumb-bearing Trees are

The Cherry-tree		Cērāsus, i, f.
The Olive-tree		* Olīva, æ, f.
The Palm-tree		Or, Olēa, æ, f.
The Plumb-tree		Palma, æ, f.
		Prūnus, i, f.

Berry-bearing Trees are

The Bay-tree		Laurus, i, or ūs, f.
The Box-tree		Buxus, i, f.
The Elder-tree		Sambūcus, i, f.
The Mulberry-tree	9	Mōrus, i, f.
The Yew-tree		Taxus, i, f.

Nut-bearing Trees are

The Almond-tree		Amygdāla, æ, f.
The Beech-tree		Fāgus, i, f.
The Filberd-tree		Cōrylus, i, f.
The Walnut-tree	14	* Juglans, dis, f.

Forest-Trees are

The Alder-tree		Alnus, i, f.
The Ash-tree	10	Fraxīnus, i, f.
The wild Ash		Ornus, i, f.
The Birch-tree		Bētŭla, æ, f.
The Cedar-tree	11	Cedrus, i, f.
The Cork-tree		Suber, ěris, n.
The Cyprus-tree		Cŭpressŭs, i, or ūs, f.
The Elm	13	Ulmus, i, f.
The Fir-tree		* Abies, ětis, f.
The Lime, or Linden-tree		Tilīa, æ, f.
The Maple		* Acer, ěris, n.
The Oak		Quercus, ūs, f.

* Arbor is understood.

<i>An Oak of the hardest kind</i>	Rōbur, ōris, n.
<i>The Holm Oak</i>	-Ilex, ĭcĭs, f.
<i>The Pine-tree</i>	Pīnus, ūs, f.
<i>The Plane tree</i>	Plātānus, i, f.
<i>The Poplar tree</i>	Pōpŭlus, i, f.
<i>The Turpentine-tree</i>	Tērēbinthus, i, f.
<i>The Willow-tree</i>	Sālix, ĭcis, f.

Trees bear

Fruit	Fructus, ūs, m.
<i>is</i>	
A Pome	Pōmum, i, n.
A Nut	Nux, ūcis, f.
A Berry	Bacca, æ, f.

A Pome is here to be taken for any Fruit, whose Skin or Peel is not hard; such is

<i>An Apple</i>	Mālum, i, n.
<i>A Cherry</i>	Cērasum, i, n.
<i>A Date</i>	Dačtylus, i, m.
<i>A Fig</i>	Fīcus, i, or ūs, f.
<i>A Medlar</i>	Mespīlum, i, n.
<i>An Olive</i>	Olīva, æ, f.
<i>A Pear</i>	Pŷrŭm, i, n.
<i>A Plumb</i>	Prūnum, i, n.
<i>The forb Apple</i>	Sorbum, i, n.

A Nut is here taken for any Fruit which hath a hard Shell; such is

<i>An Almond</i>	Amygdāla, æ, f.
<i>A Chesnut</i>	² Castanēa, æ, f.
<i>A Filberd</i>	² Avellāna, æ, f.
<i>A Walnut</i>	² Juglans, dis, f.

² These are Adjectives, the Word *Nux* being understood.

*A Berry is a small round Fruit, growing on Trees,
Shrubs, such is*

A Grape | *Uva, æ, f.*

in which is

A Grape-stone | *Acīnus, i, m.*

A Mulberry | *Mōrum, i, n.*

A Strawberry | *Frāgum, i, n.*

Spice-bearing Trees bring forth

SPICE | *Arōma, tis, n.*

is

Cinnamon | *Cāfia, æ, f.*

or Cinnemum, i, n.

Ginger | *Zingiber, ēris, n.*

Mace | *Macis, idis, f, in Plautus.*

Pepper | *Pīper, ēris, n.*

The Oak bears.

An Oak Corn, or Acorn | *Glaus, glandis, f.*

From Trees also come

Frankincense | *Thus, thuris, n.*

Pitch | *Pix, pīcis, f.*

Rosin | *Rēs.na, æ, f.*

Parts of a Plant are

The Root | *Rādix, īcis, f.*

The Stump | *Stirps, is, f.*

The Stalk | *Caulis, is, m.*

The Bark | *Cortex, īcis, d.*

A Bough, or Branch | *Ramus, i, m.*

A Sprig, Graft, or Cyon | *Surcūlus, i, m.*

*A Sucker, or Shoot, that
grows out of the Roots* | *Stōlo, onis, m.*

or Sides of the Stock

A fresh or green Leaf | *Frons, frondis, f.*

A dead or withered Leaf | *Folium, i, n.*

A Blossom, or Flower | *Flos, flōris, m.*

Trees

TREES *have**Wood*

| Lignum, i, n.

*Which hath**A Knot*

| Nōdus, i, m.

*Of Wood is made**A Faggot*

| Fascis, is, m.

*A Nut hath**A Shell*

| Pūtāmen, īnis, n.

A Kernel.

| Nūclēus, i, m.

Trees *growing together make**A Wood*

| Sylva, æ, f.

A Forest

| Saltus, ūs, m.

A Grove

| Nēmus, ōris, n.

*A Grove consecrated to
some God is*

| Lūcus, i, m.

*A Place planted with Trees
is*

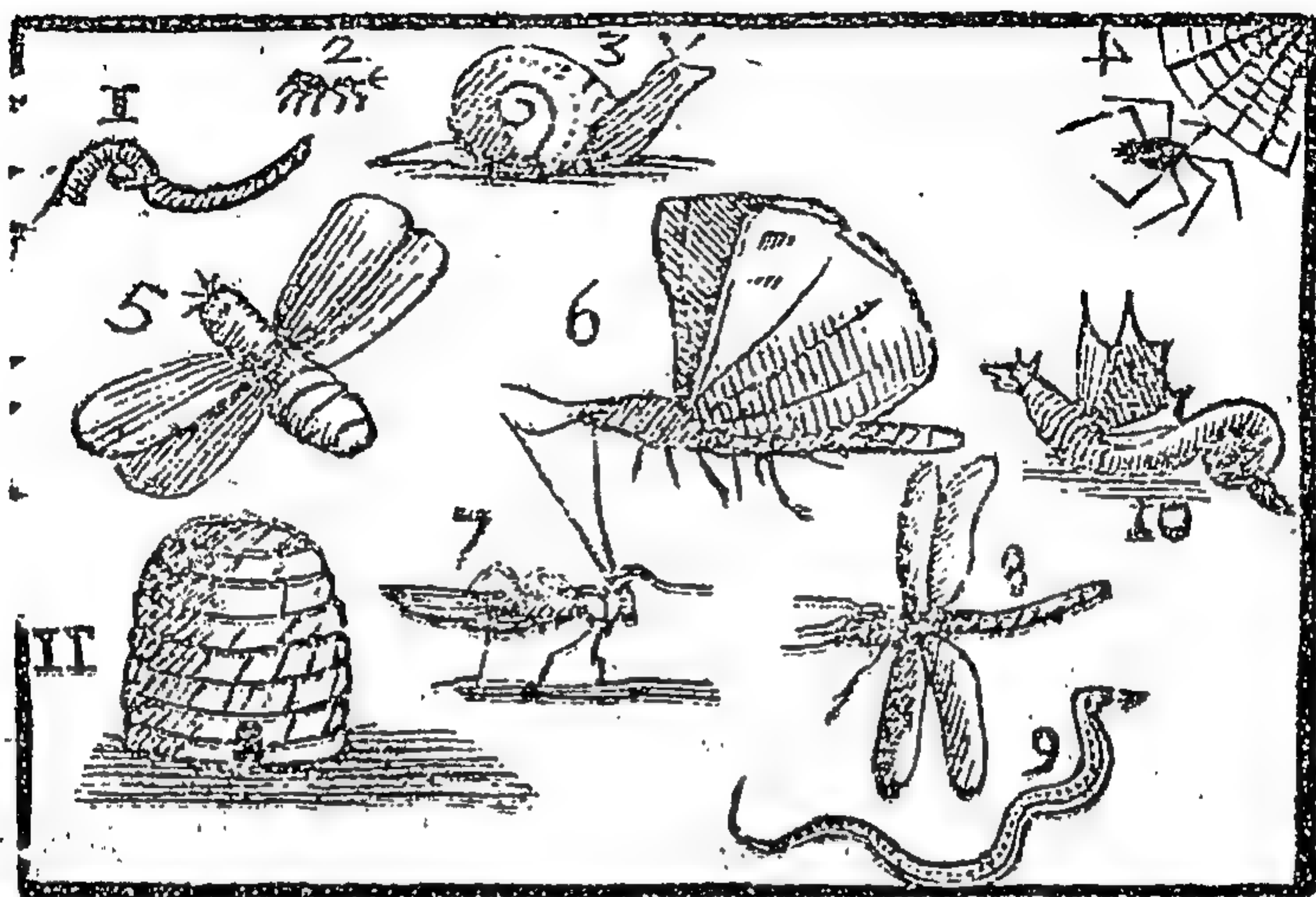
| Arbustum, i, n.

*A Place planted with Wil-
lows is*

| Sālīctum, i, n.

*A Place planted with
Oaks is*

| Quercētum, i, n.

VI. *Of* INSECTS.

A N Animal or
Living Creature
hath
Life
Sense
Sex

A Nīmal, ālis, n.
Vita, æ, f.
Sensus, ūs, m.
Sexus, ūs, m.

There are five outward Senses.

The Sight
The Hearing
The Smell
The Taste
The Touch, or Feeling

Vīsus, ūs, m.
Auditus, ūs, m.
Odōrātus, ūs, m.
Gustus, ūs, m.
Tactus, ūs, m.

By the Senses are perceived

Colour	Cōlor, ōris, m.
A Sound,	Sōnus, i, m.
Or, Voice	Vox, ōcis, f.
A Scent, or Smell	Odor, ōris, m.
Taste, or Relish	Sāpor, ōris, m.

Besides the five Outward Senses above mentioned, there are three Inward Senses given us, whereby we may know that we perceive Things.

The Common Sense	§
The Fancy	*
The Memory	Mēmōria, æ, f.

The Senses at Rest are called

Sleep	Somnus, i, m.
A Male	Mas, āris, m.
A Female	Fēmina, æ, f.

An Animal is

An Insect	Insectum, i, n.
A Serpent	† Serpens, tis, d.
	Or, Anguis, is, d.
A Bird	Avis, is, d.
A Beast	Bestia, æ, f.
A Fish	Piscis, is, m.
A Man	Hōmo, īnis, m.

§ Called *Sensus Communis*.

* Phantā ĩa, æ, f.

† *Serpens* is an adjective, and when it is taken in the Masculine Gender, *Anguis* is understood; when in the Feminine, *Bestia* is understood.

INSECTS are small Animals without Blood, having an Incisure, or Resemblance of Cutting, common to most of them, on some Part of their Bodies.

Creeping Insects are

A Worm	1	[2	Vermis, is, m.
An Ant, Emmet, or Pismire			Formica, æ, f.
A Caterpillar			Etūca, æ, f.
A Flea			Pūlex, icis, m.
A Glow Worm			Cicindēla, æ, f.
An Horse Leech			Hirudo, inis, f.
A Louse			Pēdīculus, ī, m.
A Moth			Tīnča, æ, f.
Nits			Lendes, ium, f.
A Silkworm			Bombyx, ycis, m.
A Snail	3		Līmax, ācis, d.
A Spider	4		Arānēa, æ, f.
A Water Spider			Tīpūla, æ, f.
A Tick			Rīcīnus, ī, m.
A Wall Louse, Bug, or Chinch			Cimex, icis, m.

Flying Insects are

A Bee	5		Apis, is, f.
A Beetle		[Fly	Scārābæus, ī, m.
A Breeze, Gad-fly, or Ox-			Asīlus, ī, m.
A Butterfly	6		Pāpīlio, ōnis, m.
A Cigal, or Baulm Cricket			§ Cīcāda, æ, f.
A Cricket			Gryllus, ī, m.
A Fly			Musca, æ, f.
A Gnat			Cūlex, icis, m.
A Grasshopper, or Locust			Lōcusta, æ, f.

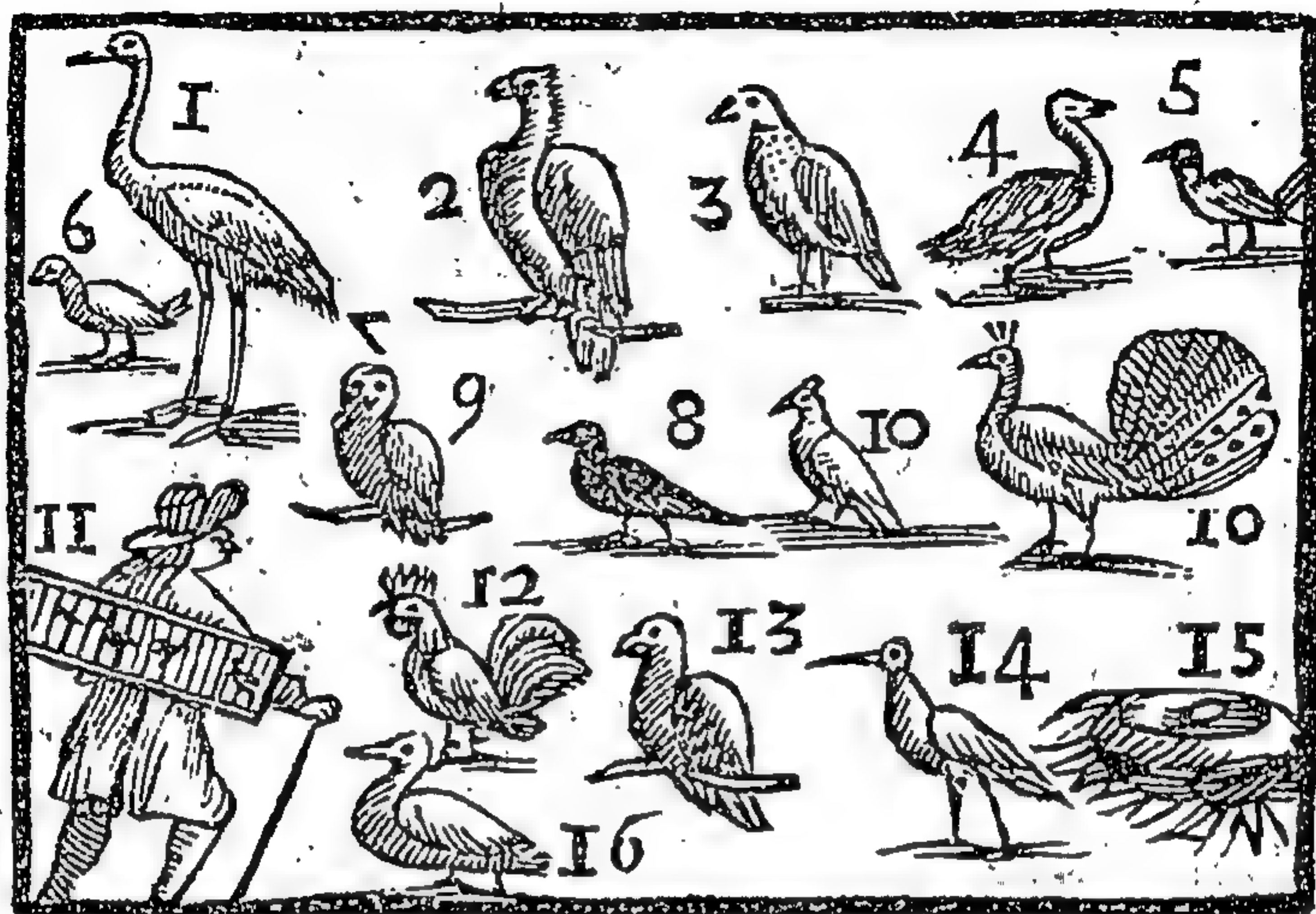
§ This INSECT is unknown in England, but very common in Italy.

<i>A Spanish Fly</i>		<i>Cantharis, ĩdis, f.</i>
<i>A Wasp</i>	[8	<i>Vespa, æ, f.</i>
<i>An Hornet, or great Wasp</i>		<i>Crābro, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Drone</i>		<i>Fūcus, i, m.</i>
<i>batb not</i>		
<i>A Sting</i>		<i>Acūlēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Serpent or Creeper is</i>		
<i>An Adder, or Viper</i>	9	<i>Vīpēra, æ, f. 9</i>
<i>An Asp</i>		<i>Aspis, ĩdis, f.</i>
<i>A Basilisk</i>		<i>Bāsīliscus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Dragon</i>	10	<i>Drāco, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Lizard</i>		<i>Lācertus, i, f.</i>
<i>A Salamander</i>		<i>Sālāmandra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scorpion</i>		<i>Scorpīus, ii, m.</i>
<i>A Snake</i>		<i>Or Scorpīo, ōnis, m.</i>
<i>A Water Snake</i>		<i>Cōlūber, bri, m.</i>
		<i>Nātrix, īcis, m.</i>
		<i>Or Hydrus, i, m.</i>

A Bee in

<i>A Bee-Hive</i>	11	<i>Alveāre, is, n. &</i>
<i>maketh</i>		<i>Alveārium, i, n.</i>
<i>Honey</i>		<i>Mel, lis, n.</i>
<i>An Honey Comb</i>		<i>Fāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>Wax</i>		<i>Cēra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Swarm of Bees is</i>		<i>Exāmen, ĩnis, n.</i>

VII. Of B I R D S.



SINGING BIRDS (II) are

A Black-Bird
A Chaffinch

A Gold Finch

A Green Finch

A Lark

A Nightingale

A Quail

A Robin Red Bread

A Starling, or Stare

A Thrush

A Titmouse

M őrűla, æ, f.
Fringilla, æ, f.
Carduēlis, is, f.
Or ʼAcanthis, idis, f.
Chlōris, idis, f.
Or, Vīrēo, ōnis, m.
ʼAlauda, æ, f.
Luscīnīa, æ, f.
Corturnix, icis, f.
Erīthācus, i, m.
Sturnus, i, m.
Turdus, i, m.
Pārus, i, m.

V O C A B U L A R Y.

25

BIRDS which live about, or in Watery Places, are

A Coot	Fūlica, æ, f.
A Crane 1	& Fūlix, icis, f.
A Didapper or Dob-chick	Grus, ūis, d.
A Duck 16	Mergus, i, m.
A Goose 4	Anās, ātis, f.
An Heron	Anser, ěris, m.
A Pelican	Ardea, æ, f.
A Stork	Pēlicānus, i, m.
A Swan	Cicōnia, æ, f.
A Water Wagtail	Olor, ōris, m.
King's Fisher	Or, Cygnus, i, m.
	Mōtācilla, æ, f.
	Halcyon,
	Or, Alcyon, ōnis, m.

RAVENOUS BIRDS are

A Crow or Rook 8	Cornix, icis, f.
A Cuckow	Cūculus, i, m.
An Eagle	Aquila, æ, f.
An Hawk	Accipiter, tris, m.
A Kite or Glead	Milvus, i, m.
A Magpy or Pianner 5	Or, Milūs, i, m.
An Owl 9	Pīca, æ, f.
A Parrot 13	Noctua, æ, f.
A Raven	Or, Būbo, ōnis, m.
A Vulture	Pfittācus, i, m.
	Corvus, i, m.
	Vultur, ūris, Or,
	Vultūrius, i, Phæd.

BIRDS dwelling about the House are

A Cock 12	Gallus, i, m.
Whose Female is	
A Hen	Gallina, æ, f.

C

A Dove

8 A Dove or Pigeon	10	Columbus, i, m.
A Peacock	10	Pavo, ōnis, m.
A Sparrow	6	Passer, ĕris, m.
A Swallow		Hirundo, ĭnis, f.

A Cock being gelt is called

A Capon	Cāpo, ōnis, m.
	Or, Cāpus, i, m.

Besides those BIRDS before mentioned, there are many others that haunt the Fields and Woods, as

A Bat	Vespertilio, ōnis, m.
An Hedge Sparrow	Currūca, æ, f.
A Partridge	Perdix, ĭcis, f.
A Pheasant	Phasianus, i, m.
A Ring Dove	Pālumbes, is, f.
A Turtle Dove	Turtur, ūris, m.

A BIRD bath

A Bill or Beak	Rostrum, i, n.
A Comb or Crest	Crista, æ, f.
A Wing	Ala, æ, f.
A Feather	Plūma, æ, f.
An hard Feather or Quill	Penna, æ, f.
A Crop or Crop	Inglūvies, ei, f.

A BIRD lays in

A Nest	15	Nidus, i, m.
An Egg	15	Ovum, i, n.
<i>bath</i>		
A White		Albūmen, ĭnis, n.
A Yolk		Vitellus, i, m.
A Fowler or Bird Catcher		Auceps, cūpis, c.

Catcheth BIRDS with

Birdlime	² Viscum, i, n.
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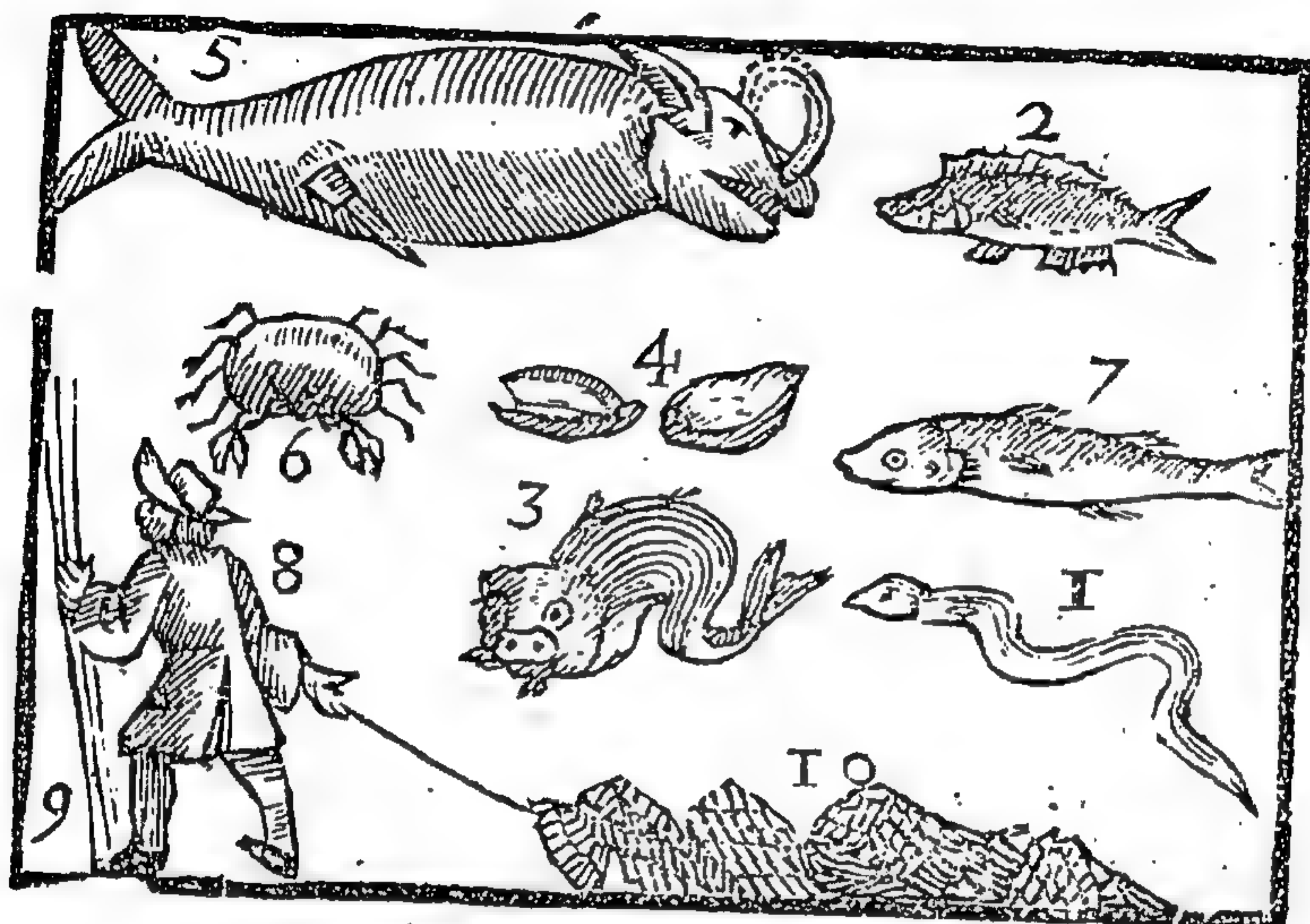
And puts them into

A Cage or Aviary	11	Aviārium, i, n.
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¹ Also a Poulterer.

² Also a Shrub growing in Oak Trees, called *Mistle-toe*, or *Misseldine*.

VIII. Of FISHES.



River and Pond FISHES are

A N Eel 1
A Gudgeon
 A Pearch 2
A Pike
 A Tench

A Nguilla, æ. f.
 Göbius, i, m.
 Or, Gōbio, ōnis, m.
 Perca, æ, f.
 Lūciŭs, i, m.
 Tinca, æ, f.

Sea FISH are

A Dolphin 3
 A Mullet
 An Oyſter 4
 A Whale 5

Delphīnus, i, m.
 Mugil, īlis, m.
 Oſtrēa, æ, f.
 Bālæna, æ, f.

FISH common to both Salt and Fresh Water are

A Crab Fish 6

A Salmon

Cancer, ri, m.

Salmo, ōnis, m.

FISHES have

Gills

| Branchiæ, ārum, pl. f.

Instead of Feet they have

Fins

| Pinnæ, ārum, f.

FISHES have also

Scales

| Squāma, æ, f.

FISH that are covered with

A Shell

| Testa, æ, f.

are called

Shell Fish

A Fisherman 8

| Conchylia, ōrum, pl. n.

Piscātor, ōris, m.

Catcheth FISH with

An Hook 9

A Net 10

Salt Fish

| Hāmus, i, m.

Rēte, is, n.

| Salsamentum, i, n.

IX. Of Four-footed BEASTS.



Some are tame,

As

CATTLE

The labouring Beast

P

Ecus, ōris, n.

Jūmentum, i. n.

The Four-footed Creature which flieth from Men is called

A Wild Beast

Fēra, æ, f.

Cattle is

All Sorts of Neat

Ox, Bull, or Cow

Bos, bövis, m. & f

This is an Adjective, Bestia, or Pēcus, being understood.

A Bull 1 | *Taurus, i, m.*

Whose Female is

A Cow | *Vacca, æ, f.*

An He Goat 2 | *Hircus, i, m.*

A gelded Goat | *Cāper, ri, m.*

An Hog 3 | *Porcus, i, m.*

A Ram | *Ar̃es, ētis, m.*

Whose Female is

A Sheep 4 | *Ovis, is, f.*

A Cow brings forth

A Calf | *Vitulus, i, m.*

A Ram gelded is called

A Wedder | *Vervex, ēcis, m.*

A Cow that never yet was with Calf is called

An Heifer | *Jūvenca, æ, f.*

A She Goat | *Cāpra, æ, f.*

bringeth forth

A young Goat or Kid | *Hœdus, i, m.*

A Sheep brings forth

A Lamb | *Agnus, i, m.*

A Sow | *Sus, fuis, com.*

brings forth

A Pig | *Porcellus, i, m.*

A Pig not gelded is called

A Boar Pig | *Verres, is, m.*

¹ *Sus* in Latin is used when we speak of either Sex, as the Word *Swine* is also in English; but with this Difference, that *Swine* is used in both Numbers.

A Pig gelded is called

A Barrow Pig

| ¹ Mājālis, is, m.

Labouring Beasts are

An Ass 5

A Camel

An Elephant 6

An Horse 7

| ¹ Asīnus, i, m.

Cāmēlus, i, m.

¹ Elēphas, antis, m.

¹ Equus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Mare

A Mule

| ¹ Equa, æ, f.

Mūlus, i, m.

♂ Mūla, æ, f.

To an Horse belong

A Bridle 7

A Saddle 7

| Frænum, i, n.

¹ Ephippium, i, n.

WILD BEASTS are

An Ape 8

A Bear 9

A Wild Boar

A Coney or Rabbit

A Deer 10

A Fox

An Hart or Stag

| Simīus, i, m.

Or, Sīmīa, æ, f.

Ursus, i, m.

¹ Aper, ri, m.

Cūnicūlus, i, m.

² Dāma, æ, f.

Vulpes, is, f.

Cervus, i, m.

Whose Female is called

A Hind

which bringeth forth

A Fawn

| Cerva, æ, f.

Hinnūlus, i, m.

¹ Porcus, is understood.

² The Male of this Creature is called a Buck, as the Female is called a Doe.

An Hare 11*An Hedge Hog**A Lion* 12

Lēpus, ōris, m.

Echīnus, i, m.

Lēo, ōnis, m.

*Whose Female is**A Lioness**A Leopard**A Mole**A Monkey or Marmoset**An Ounce**A Panther**A Porcupine**A Squirrel**A Tyger**A Wolf*

Lēæna, æ, f.

Pardus, i, m.

Talpa, æ, d.

Cercopī:hēcus, i, m.

Lynx, cis, f.

Panthēra, æ, f.

Hystrix, icis, f.

Sciūrus, i, m.

Tīgris, is, f.

Lūpus, i, m.

*BEASTS that dwell about the House are**A Dog or Bitch* 13*A Cat* 14*A Mouse* 15*A Rat**A Weasel*

Cānis, is, com.

Fēlis, is, f.

Mus, mūris, m.

Mustēla, æ, f.

*A Mouse is taken in**A Mouse Trap* 15

Muscīpūla, æ, f. Or,

Muscīpūlum, i, n. *Phæd.**Four-footed Beasts, that live as well by Water as Land, are**A Beaver**A Crocodile**A Frog**A Tortoise*

Fīber, ri, m.

² Crēcōdīlus, i, m.

Rāna, æ, f.

Testūdo, īnis, f.

¹ Commonly called *Sorex*.² It ought to be written *Corcodilus*.

A Number of *small* Cattle, as Sheep, &c.
is called

A Flock | Grex, grēgis, m.

A Number of *big* Cattle, as Oxen, &c. are called

An Herd | Armentum, i, n.

*A little Dog, Whelp, Kit-
ling, the Young of all
Beasts, is* | Cătŭlus, i, m.

BEASTS have (Some)

An Hoof | Ungŭla, æ, f.

An Horn | Cornu, n.

A Tail | Cauda, æ, f.

A Skin | Pellis, is, f.

An Hide | Tergus, ōris, n.

Any Skin or Leather is | Cōrium, i, n.

BEASTS are covered with either

A Bristle | Sēta, æ, f.

Or Hair or Shag | Pīlus, i, m.

Or Wool | Lāna, æ, f.

A Fleece of Wool | Vellus, ěris, n.

The BULL, Ox, and COW, are remarkable for the
Skin hanging down beneath the Throat, called

The Dewlap | Pălĕar, āris, n.

The ELEPHANT is remarkable for his

Snout or Trunk | Prōboscis, ĩdis, f.
| Or, Prōmuscis.

The GOAT is remarkable for his

Beard | Barba, æ, f.

The HORSE is remarkable for his

Mane

| Jūba, æ, f.

Part of the Fat of some Beasts is called

Sewet or Tallow

| Sēbum, i, n.

He that keepeth SHEEP is

A Shepherd

| Pastor, ōris, m.

who hath

A Crook or Staff

| Pēdum, i, n.

A Scrip or Wallet

| Pēra, æ, f.

An Huntsman

| Vēnātor, ōris, m.

hath

An Hunting-staff, or Pole

| Vēnābŭlum, i, n.

And allures the Beasts out of their

Cave or Den

| Căverna, æ, f.

into

A Pitfall

| Fōvēa, æ, f.

A Ditch

| Scrobs, is, d.

Or into

A Net

| Cassis, is, m.

X. Of MAN respecting his Age, or Kindred.



A MAN by his Age is first

A Babe, Infant, or Child
that cannot yet speak,
then

A Boy or Lad 2

Afterwards a young Man 3

A grown Man 4

An old Man 5

INfans, tis, c.

Puer, i, m.

Adolescens, tis, c.

Vir, vīri, m.

Senex, senis.

⁸ Infans, Adolescens, and Senex, being Adjectives,
⁶ ought to have been ranked among them; but it is
to be hoped our Method will excuse the inserting
them here.

So in the other Sex, there is

<i>An Infant or Babe</i>	1	<i>Infans</i> ———
<i>A Girl, Lass, or Wench</i>	6	<i>Pŭella, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Maid or Virgin</i>	7	<i>Virgo, ĩnis, f.</i>
<i>A grown Woman</i>	8	<i>Mŭlier, ěris, f.</i>
<i>An Old Woman</i>	9	<i>ˆAnus, ũs, f.</i>

A MAN by his KINDRED is

<i>A Father</i>	<i>Păter, ris, m.</i>
<i>A Grand Father</i>	<i>ˆAvus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Son</i>	<i>Fĭlius, i, m.</i>
<i>A Grand Child</i>	<i>Nĕpos, ōtis, m.</i>
<i>A Brother</i>	<i>Frăter, tris, m.</i>
<i>A Father-in-Law</i>	<i>Söcer, ěri, m.</i>
<i>A Son-in-Law</i>	<i>Gĕner, ěri, m.</i>

The Man that your Mother marries after your Father's Death, is called

<i>A Step Father</i>	<i>Vitrĭcus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Step Son</i>	<i>Privignus, i, m.</i>
<i>An Uncle by the Father</i>	<i>Patrŭus, i, m.</i>
<i>An Uncle by the Mother</i>	<i>ˆAvuncŭlus, i. m.</i>

A Brother's or Sĕster's Son is called

<i>A Nephew</i>	¹
<i>A Cousin German, or a Father's Brother's Son</i>	² <i>Pătruĕlis, is, m.</i>

¹ *A Nephew is called Fĭlius Frătris, or Fĭlius Sörōris.*

² *It is an adjective, Frăter being understood.*

A Woman by her Kindred is

A Mother	Māter, tris, f.
A Grand Mother	Avia, æ, f.
A Daughter	Fīlia, æ, f.
A Grand Daughter	Neptis, tis, f.
A Sister	Sōror, ōris, f.
A Mother-in-Law	Nūrus, rūs, f.
A Step-Mother	Növerca, æ, f.
A Step-Daughter	Privigna, æ, f.
A Niece	

A Man too big is

A Giant	10	Gīgas, antis, m.
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A Man too little

A Dwarf	11	Pūmilio, ōnis, m.
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Proper Names.

The proper Names of Men are

Adam	Adāmus, i, m.
Abraham	Abrahāmus, i, m.
Anthony	Antōniūs, i, m.
Benjamin	Benjamīnus, i, m.
Charles	Cārōlus, i, m.
Edward	Edvārdus, i, m.
George	Georgiūs, i, m.
Henry	Henricus, i, m.
James	Jacobus, i, m.
John	Jōannes, is, m.
Mark	Marcus, i, m.
Paul	Paulus, i, m.

¹ A Niece is called, Fīlia Frātris, or Fīlia Sōrōris.

Peter
Richard
Robert
William

Pētrus, i, m.
 Ricardus, i, m.
 Robertus, i, m.
 Gulielmus, i, m.

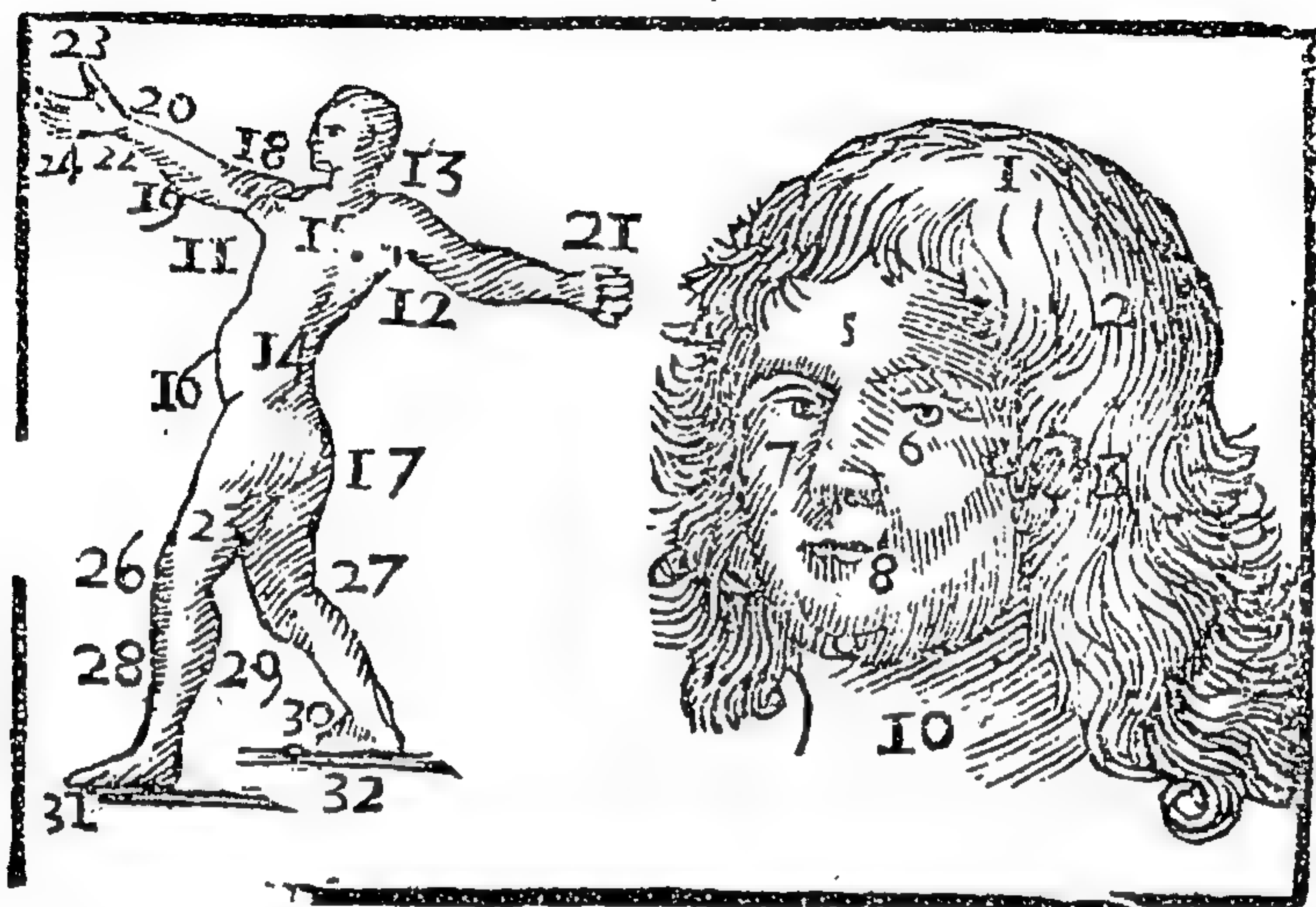
Proper Names of Women are,

Ann
Catherine
Elizabeth
Eve
Hannah
Jane
Joan
Mary
Sarah
Susan

Anna, æ, f.
 Cāthārīna, æ, f.
 Elizabētha, æ, f.
 Eva, æ, f.
 Hanna, æ, f.
 Jāna, æ, f.
 Joanna, æ, f.
 Marīa, æ, f.
 Sara, æ, f.
 Sufanna, æ, f.

I have set down these few Proper Names purely in compliance to Custom, the so doing being altogether contrary to the true Design of a VOCABULARY. See the Preface.

XI. Of PARTS of Man's BODY.



Parts of the BODY are

THE Head 1
The Trunk
A Limb

Caput, ĭtis, n.
Truncus, ĭ, m.
Artus, ūs, m.

On the HEAD are

The Hair 2

The Crown of the Head 1

The Ear 3

The Temples of the Head 4

The Face

Crĭnis, ĭs, m.

Or, Căpĭllus, ĭ, m.

Vertex, ĭcis, m.

Auris, ĭs, f.

Tempŏra, um, pl. n.

Făcĭes, ei, f.

In the FACE are

<i>The Forehead</i> 5		Frons, tis, f.
<i>The Countenance</i>		Vultus, ūs, m.
<i>The Eye</i> 6		Oculus, i, m.
<i>The Nose</i> 7		Nāsus, i, m.
<i>The Mouth</i> 8		Os, ōris, n.
<i>The Chin</i> 9		Mentum, i, n.

In the EYE are

<i>The White of the Eye</i>		
<i>The Sight, or Apple of the Eye</i>		Pupilla, æ, f.

Out of the EYE cometh

<i>A Tear</i>		Lachryma, æ, f.
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The NOSE hath two

<i>Nostrils</i>		Nāres, ium, pl. f.
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To the MOUTH belong

<i>The Lip</i>		Lābium, i, n.
		Or, Lābrum, i, n.
<i>The outer Cheek</i>		Gēna, æ, f.

Within the MOUTH are

<i>The Gum</i>		Gingīva, æ, f.
<i>The Palate, or Roof of the</i>		Pālātum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Cheek</i> [Mouth		Bucca, æ, f.
<i>The Tongue</i>		Lingua, æ, f.
<i>The Chap</i>		Faux, cis, f.
<i>The Throat</i>		Guttur, ūris, n.

† Called *Album Oculi*.

Between

Between the Head and Trunk is

The Neck 10 | *Collum, i, n.*

Parts of the Neck are

The fore Part or the Throat- | *Jūgūlum, i, n.*

The hinder Part [the |

Or the Nape or Crag | *Cervix, icis, f.*

Along the Throat descends

The Gullet | *Gūla, æ, f.*

*That Part that lies between the Bottom of the Neck,
and reaches to the Ribs, is called*

The Chest | *Thōrax, ācis, m.*

Whose fore Part is

The Breast | *Pectus, ōris, n.*

The hinder Part is

The Back | *Tergum, i, n.*

where are

The Shoulder 13 | *Hūmērus, i, n.*

The Mid Back | *Dorsum, i, n.*

The Side 14 | *Latus, ĕris, n.*

In the Breast is

The Bosom 15 | *Sinus, ūs, m.*

The Dug | *Mamma, æ, f.*

which hath

A Nipple | *Pāpilla, æ, f.*

Under the Breast are

The Belly | *Venter, ris, m.*

The Navel | *Umbilicus, i, m.*

Below which are

The lower Belly | *Abdōmen, ĩnis, n.*

The Groin | *Inguen, ĩnis, n.*

In the hinder Part of the Abdomen are

The Loins | Lumbus, i, m.

At the lower End is

The Breech | Pōdex, ĩcis, m. or
| Anus, i, m.

Whose two Sides are called.

The Buttocks | Nātes, ĩum, pl. f.

Of the Limbs.

*The Part from the Joint of the Shoulder to the Elbow
is called*

The Arm 18 | Brāch'um, i, n.

The Place where we bend our ARM is called

The Elbow 19 | Cūbītus, i, m.

*The Part that reaches from the Elbow to the Wrist is
called*

The Fore-Arm |
The Wrist 20 | Lācertus, i, m.

*All that Part that is betwixt the Wrist and the Ends
of the Fingers is called*

The Hand | Mānus, ũs, f.

The HAND being closed is

The Fist 21 | Pugnus, i, m.

The HAND being spread open is

The Palm of the Hand | Palma, æ, f.

¹ Called Carpus, i, m.

Parts of the HANDS are

The Thumb	23	Pollex, ĭcis, m.
The Finger	24	Dĭgĭtus, ĭ, m.

On the FINGER is

A Nail		Unguis, is, m.
below		
The Hip, or Haunch		Coxa, æ, f.
is		Or, Coxendix, ĭcis, f.
The Thigh	25	Fēmūr, ōris, n.
which reaches to		
The Knee	26	Gĕnu, n. Undeclined.

The back Part of the KNEE is

The Ham	27	Poples, ĭtis, m.
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The Part from the KNEE to the ANCLE is

The Leg		Crūs, crūris, n.
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The back Part of the LEG is

The Calf of the Leg	29	Sūra, æ, f.
The Foot is	30	Pes, pĕdis, m.

The upper Part of the FOOT is called

The Instep	30	²
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The under Part of the FOOT is called

The Sole of the Foot	32	Planta, æ, f.
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The FOOT hath

A Toe		³
The great Toe is	31	Hallux, ūcis, m.
		Or, Hallus, ĭ, m.

² Called Tarsus, ĭ, m.³ Called Digitus Pēdis.

In which PARTS are

<i>Skin</i>	Cūtis, is, f.
<i>Flesh</i>	Cāro, carnis, f.
<i>A Muscle</i>	Muscūlus, i, m.
<i>A Vein</i>	Vēna, æ, f.
<i>An Artery</i>	Artēria, æ, f.
<i>A Humour</i>	Hūmor, ōris, m.
<i>A Nerve, or Sineu</i>	Nervus, i, m.
<i>Fat or Grease</i>	Adeps, ĩpis, d.
<i>A Bone</i>	Os, ossis, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>Marrow</i>	Mēdulla, æ, f.
<i>A Membrane, or thin Skin</i>	Membrana, æ, f.

Between the BONES is

<i>A Gristle</i>	Cartilāgo, ĩnis, f.
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The inward Parts of the Body are

<i>The Bowels</i>	Viscēra, um, pl. n.
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In the HEAD is

<i>The Brain</i>	Cērēbrum, i, n.
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In the BREAST are

<i>The Heart</i>	Cor, cōrdis, n.
<i>The Lungs or Lights</i>	Pulmo, ōnis, m.

In the BELLY is

<i>The Paunch</i>	Alvus, i, f.
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In which are

<i>The Stomach</i>	Ventrīcūlus, m.
<i>With the Mouth of the</i>	Stōmāchus, i, m.
<i>The Guts</i> [Stomach	Intestīna, ōrum, pl. n.

The

The greatest Part of the GUTS is covered with
A Cawl | Omentum, i, n.

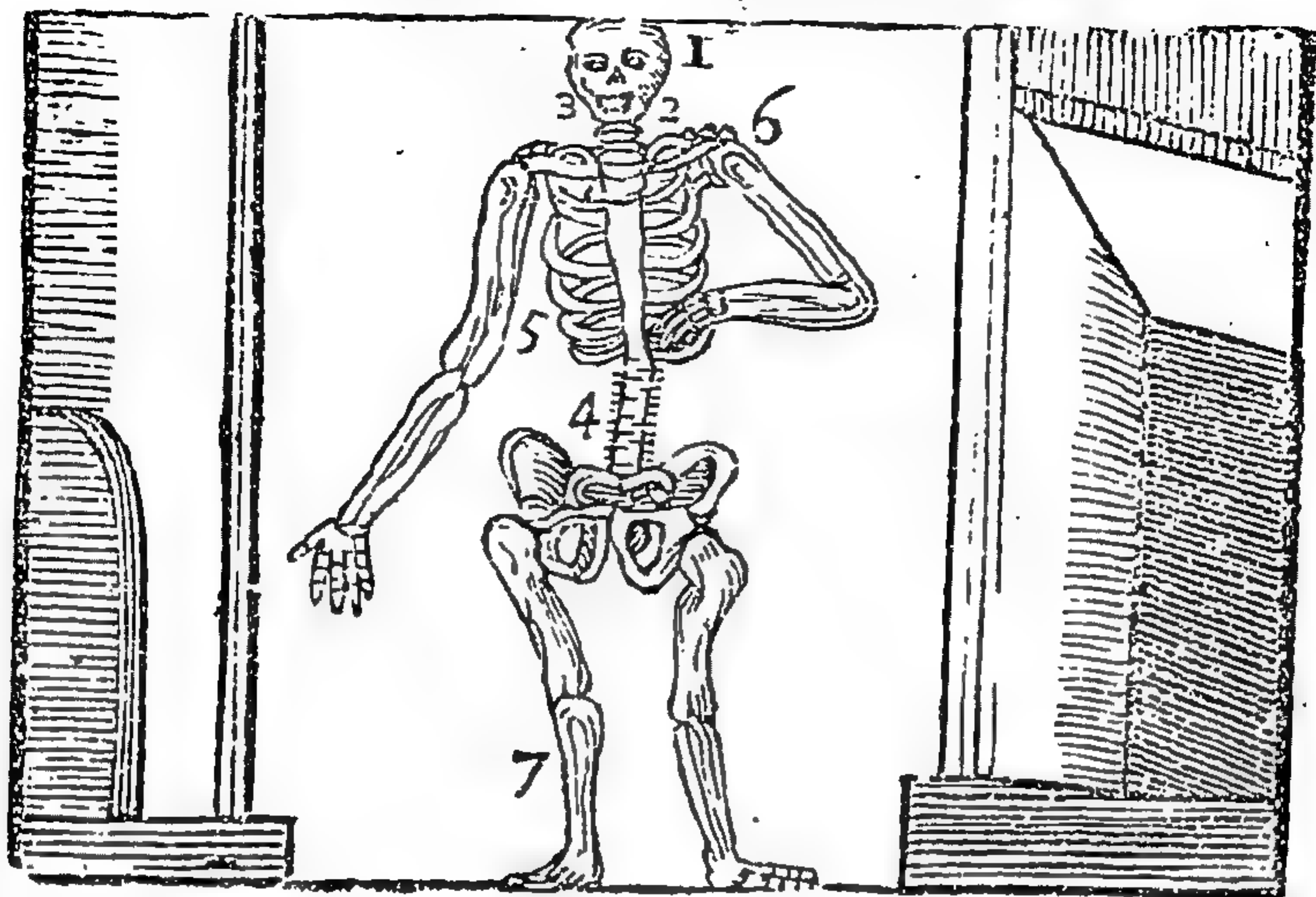
On the Right Side of the upper Abdomen lieth
The Liver | Jēcūr, ōris, n.
 | Or, Jēcīnōris.

As on the Left Side lieth
The Spleen, or Milt | Splen, ēnis, n.

Then there are

The two Reins, or Kidneys | Ren, rēnis, m.
And the Bladder (of Piss) | Vēsīca, æ, f.

XII. Of the BONES.



The BONES belonging to a Man are about 300 ;
divided into the BONES of the Head, of the Body,
and of the Limbs.

The Bones of the Head are

THE Skull 1
The Cheek Bone 2
Or, Jaw Bone
With 32 Teeth 3

CRānium, i, n.
Maxilla, æ, f.
Or, Māla, æ, f.
Dens, tis, m.

BONES of the BODY are

The Back Bone 4
which hath 34
Joints, or turning Bones 6
24 Ribs 5
And the 2 Shoulder Blades
The Shin Bone 7

Vertēbræ, ārum, pl. f.
Costæ, ārum, pl. f.
Scāpūla, æ, f.
Tīb'a, æ, f.

¹ Spina Dorsī.

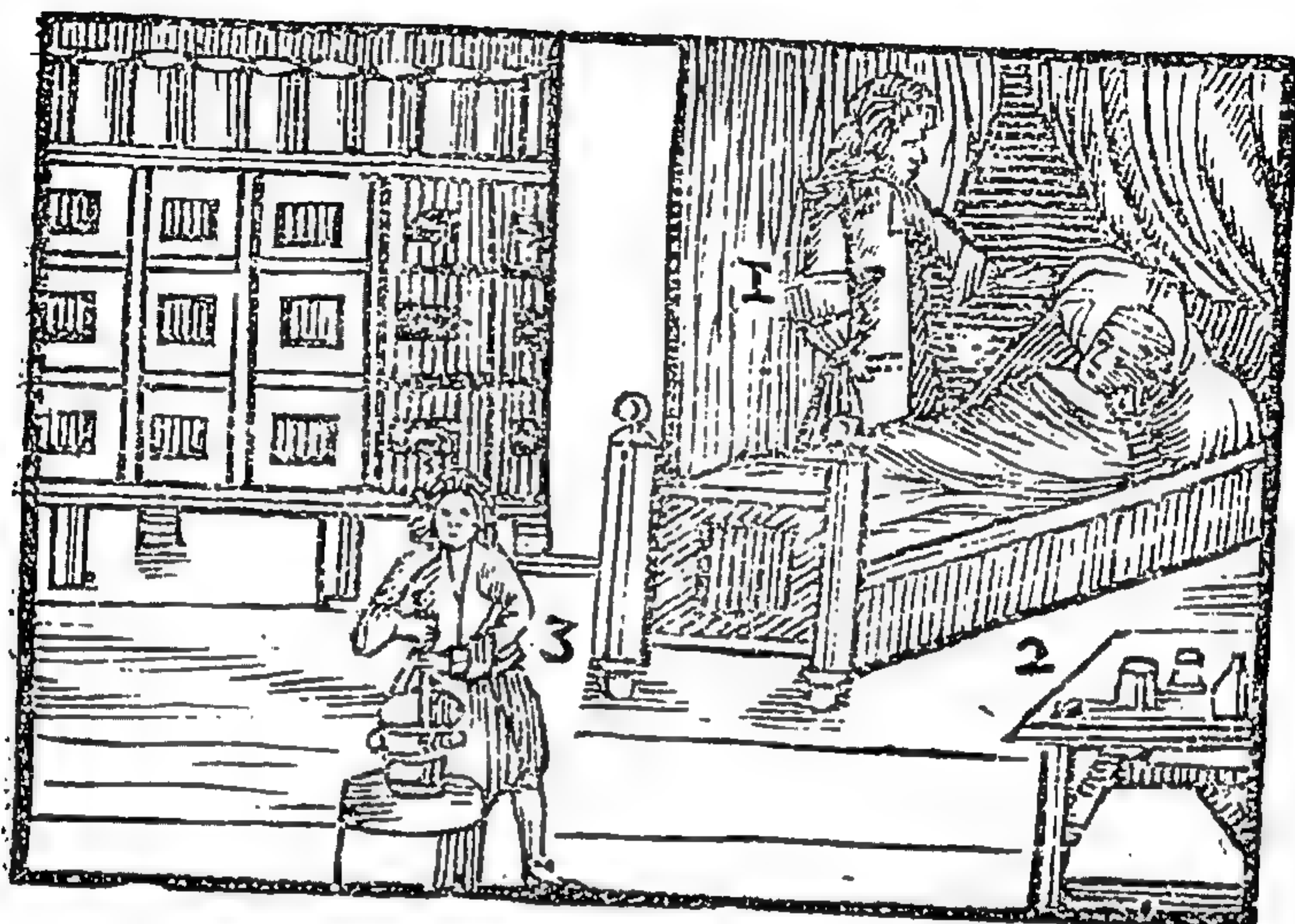
The

The Humours of the Body are

<i>Blood</i>	Sanguis, ūnis, m.
<i>Gall</i>	Fel, fellis, n.
<i>Milk</i>	Lac, lactis, n.
<i>Phlegm</i>	Pituita, æ, f.
<i>Choler</i>	Bilis, is, f.
<i>Melancholy</i>	'
<i>Excrements, or Unclean- nesses to be cast out of the Body</i>	Excrementa, orum, pl. n.
<i>are</i>	
<i>Sweat</i>	Sudor, ōris, m.
<i>Spittle</i>	Saliva, æ, f.
<i>Snot</i>	Mucus, i, m.
<i>Piss, or Urine</i>	Urina, æ, f.
<i>Dung</i>	Stercus, ōris, n.
<i>Blood coming from a Wound is</i>	Cruor, ōris, m.

¹ *Bilis Atra.*

XIII. OF DISEASES.



The BODY is subject to

A Wound
A Sore, or Ulcer
A Disease
Death

VUlnus, ĕris, n.
Ulcus, ĕris, n.
Morbus, i, m.
Mors, tis, f.

A Wound is caused by

A Stroke
A Stripe or Blow
A Wale on the Flesh after
Whipping is

Plāga, æ, f.
Verber, ĕris, n.
Vibex, ĭcis, f.

After a Wound is cured there remains a
A Scar

Cicātrix, ĭcis, f.

Disease

D I S E A S E S *are*

<i>A Consumption</i>	Tābes, is, f.
<i>A Cough</i>	Tussis, is, f.
<i>An Hydropsy</i> <i>Or Dropsy</i>	Hydrops, ōpis, m.
<i>The Fever or Ague</i>	Fēbris, is, f.
<i>The Gout</i>	¹ Pōdāgra, æ, f.
<i>The Itch</i>	Scābies, ei, f.
<i>Madness</i>	Insānia, æ, f.
<i>The Plague</i>	Pestis, is, f.
<i>The Stone</i>	Calcūlus, i, m.
<i>The Physician</i> 1	Mēdicus, i, m.

For the curing of Diseases gives

<i>Physic</i> 2	Mēdicīna, æ, f.
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He doth also sell

<i>A Medicine</i>	Mēdicāmen, nis, n.
<i>Or a Remedy</i>	Or Rēmēdium, i, n.
<i>Poison</i>	Vēnēnum, i, n.
<i>An Ointment</i>	Unguentum, i, n.

When there is no Disease, there is

<i>Health or Welfare</i>	Sālus, ūtis, f.
<i>Strength</i>	Rōbor, čris, n.

¹ This Word properly signifies the Gout of the Foot, but is generally taken for the Gout in any Part.

XIV. Of the MIND and its AFFECTIONS.

Man is

A MIND
Reason
WILL

M Ens, tis, f.
Or, An̄mus, i, m.
Rātio, ōnis, f.
Vōluntas, ātis, f.

The AFFECTIONS, or PASSIONS of the MIND,
are

Love	Amor, ōris, m.
Hatred	Odium, i, n.
Joy	Gaudium, i, n.
Pleasure	Vōluptas, ātis, f.
Hope	Spes, ei, f.
Desire	Dēsidēr̄ium, i, n.
Fear	Tīmor, ōris, m.
Dread	Mētus, ūs, m.
Shame	Pūdor, ōris, m.
Anger	Ira, æ, f.
Or Rage	Fūr̄or, ōris, m.
Envy	Invidiā, æ, f.

Creatures are affected with Want of Food, or
Hunger | Fāmes, is, f.

Want of Drink, or
Thirst | Sītis, is, f.

Want of Food causeth
Leanness | Mācies, ei, f.

Men

Men have

<i>Power, or Force</i>	Vis, is, f.
<i>Help, or Means</i>	Ops, ōpis, f.
<i>Aid</i>	Auxilium, i, n.
<i>A Custom, or Manner to do</i>	Mos, ōris, m.
<i>A Work</i>	Opus, ĕris, n.
<i>A Charge</i>	Mūnus, ĕris, n.
<i>Business</i>	Nĕgōtium, i, n.
<i>Duty, or Office</i>	Officium, i, n.

Which should be done with

<i>Counsel</i>	Consilium, i, n.
<i>Art, or Skill</i>	Ars, tis, f.
<i>Care</i>	Cūra, æ, f.
<i>Study</i>	Stūdium, i, n.
<i>Labour</i>	Lābor, ōris, m.
<i>Faithfulness</i>	Fīdes, ei, f.
<i>From Delay</i>	Mōra, æ, f.
<i>to do these things cometh</i>	
<i>Loss or Damage</i>	Damnum, i, n.

XV. Of MEATS and DRINKS.



For the Maintenance of the Body there is

Provision or Plenty
Food or MEAT
DRINK

*All Manner of Provisions
of MEAT and DRINK
for Men, is called
Food, or any Thing that
is eaten with Bread
(especially Fish) is*

Copīa, æ, f.
Cībus, i, m.
Pōtus, ūs, m.

Pēnus, i, or ūs, m. & f.
Or, Annōna, æ, f.

Opsōnīum, i, n.

For Eating there is

Bread	Pānis, is, m.
Butter	Butyrum, i, n.
Cheese	Cāsēus, i, m.
Besides what The Butcher Sells in The Shambles	Līnīus, i, m.
Beef	Mācellum, i, n.

Of a Hog they make

Bacon	Lardum, i, n.
A Gammon of Bacon with the Leg on, is	Perna, æ, f.

There are also for Eating,

A Pudding	Fartum, i, n.
A Cake	Placenta, æ, f.
Pottage or Broth	Jus, jūris, n.
Pap or Water-gruel	Puls, pultis, f.

*The Romans expressed the Name of Butcher's Meat by
two Words, as*

¹ Beef	Cāro Būbūla
Or, Ox's Flesh	
Lamb	Cāro Agnīna
Or, Lamb's Flesh	
Mutton,	Cāro 'Ovina
Or, Sheep's Flesh	
Pork	Cāro Sūilla
Or, Hog's Flesh	
Veal,	Cāro Vītūlīna
Or, Calf's Flesh	
² Venison	Cāro Fērīna

² Flesh taken by Hunting.

*Dainty Dishes**For Sauce**Men use**Oil**Vinegar**Eating a Meal is**A Breakfast**A Dinner**A common Supper**A Bever, or, Afternoon's
Luncheon**For Drinking there is**Ale, or Beer 2**Wine 3**which hath**Dregs, or Lees**At a Feast 4**Or a Banquet**A Guest 5**eateth of**Dainties, or good Cheer**A Mess or Dish of Meat
borne to the Table**A Morsel or Mouthful, is**Bread is made by**A Baker**Meat is dressed by**A Cook**in**A Cook's Shop*¹ Pulmentum, i, n.

Or, Pulmentarium, i, n.

Condimentum, i, n.

² Olëum, i, n.³ Acëtum, i, n.*Meal is*

Jentaculum, i, n.

Prandium, i, n.

Cœna, æ, f.

Mërenda, æ, f.

Cervisia, æ, f.

Vinum, i, n.

Fæx, fæcis, f.

Convivium, i, n.

⁴ Epulum, i, n.

Hospes, itis, m. & f.

Or, Conviva, æ, m. & f.

Daps, dāpis, f.

Ferculum, i, n.

Buccëa, æ, f.

Pistor, ōris,

Cōquus, i, m.

Pōpīna, æ, f.

¹ These Words came from *Puls*, but were afterward used by the *Romans* to denote delicate Soups or Ragouts.

<i>A Vintner or Alehouse Man selleth Wine or Ale in A Tavern or Alehouse</i>	Caupo, ōnis, m. Caupōna, æ, f.
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XVI. OF APPAREL.



For Clothing of the Body,

T He Taylor 1
 maketh with
 Thread
 And a Needle
 of
 Cloth 2
 A Garment

S Artor, ōris, m.
 Filum, i, n.
 Acus, ūs, f.
 Pannus, i, m.
 Vestis, is, f.

On the Head is worn

<i>An Hat or Cap</i>	3	¹ Pīlĕum, i, n. Or, Pīlĕus, i, m. Or, Gālĕtus, i, m.
<i>A Peruke or Perriwig</i>	4	Cāliendrūm, i, n.

About the Body is worn

<i>A Close Coat</i>	3	Tŭnīca, æ, f.
<i>A Great Coat</i>		Lĕcĕrna, æ, f.
<i>A Riding Coat</i>	5	Pĕnŭla, æ, f.
<i>A Cloak</i>	6	Pallĭum, i, n.
<i>A Gown</i>	7	Tōga, æ, f.

You may call in Latin

<i>Breeches</i>	8	² Fĕmōrālia, um, pl. n.
<i>Stockings</i>	9	Tĭbĭālia, um, pl. n.
<i>are tied with</i>		
<i>A Garter</i>		Periscĕlis, ĭdis, f.

¹ The *Romans* ordinarily used no Covering for the Head, except the Lappet of their Gown; and this was not a constant Cover, but only occasional, to avoid the Rain, or Sun, &c. Yet at some particular Times, as at the Sacrifices, at the Public Games, upon a Journey, or a Warlike Expedition, we find them using some Sort of Covering for the Head, which Coverings were called Pīlĕum, Gālĕrus, &c.

² The *Romans* in no respect differ more from the Modern Dress, than in that they had nothing answering to our Breeches and Stockings. Yet instead of these, under their lower Coat, they sometimes bound their Thighs and Legs round with silken Scarfs, or *Fasciæ*, which, from the Parts to which they are applied, they called Fĕmōrālia, Tĭbĭālia.

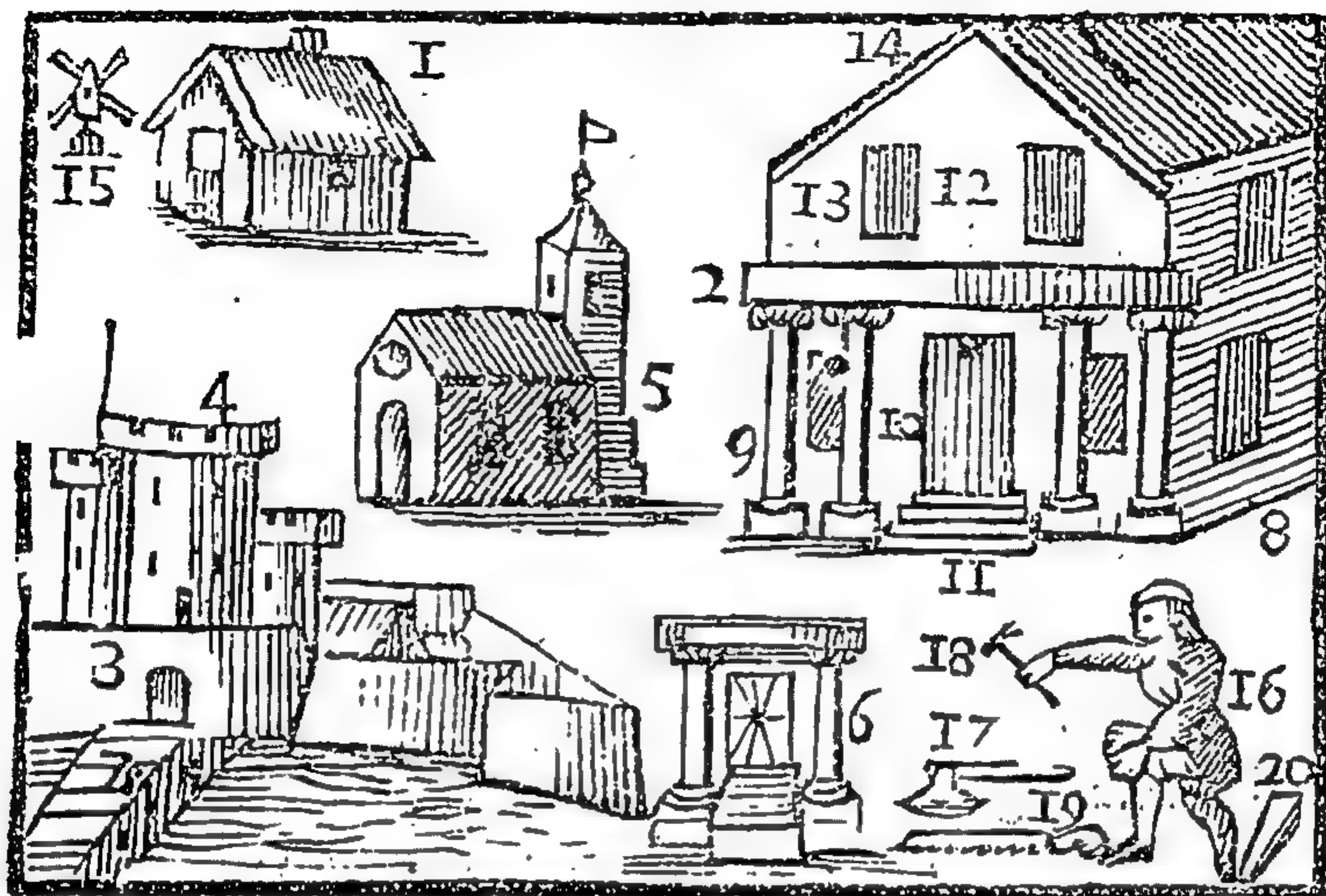
<i>A Shoemaker</i> 10 <i>maketh</i>	<i>Sūtor, ōris, m.</i>
<i>A Shoe</i> 11	<i>Calceus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Buskin, or High Shoe</i>	<i>Cōthurnus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Sock</i>	<i>Soccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Slipper</i>	¹ <i>Crēpida, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Boot, or Greave</i> 12	<i>Ocrēa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Spur is</i> 13	<i>Calcar, aris, n.</i>
<i>A Button or Buckle</i>	<i>Fībŭla, æ, f.</i>
<i>Shoe String or Shoe</i>	<i>Corrīgia, æ, f.</i>
<i>Latchet</i>	<i>Līgŭla, æ, f.</i>
<i>String or Point</i>	<i>Cingŭlum, i, n.</i>
<i>Girdle</i>	<i>Vitta, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Fillet</i>	<i>Fascīa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Thin Sash</i>	
<i>Or, Swaddling Band</i>	

On the Finger is put

<i>A Ring</i>	<i>Annŭlus, i, m.</i>
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¹ This is supposed to be the same with the *Sōlēa*, which had no upper Leather; so that it covered only the Sole of the Foot, being fastened above with Straps and Buckles.

XVII. OF BUILDINGS.



A

Building

| AE

Des, is, f.

Is either for ordinary dwelling in, as

An House

A Cot or Cottage 1

Dōmus, ūs, & i, f.

Căsa, æ, f.

Or, for Grandeur or Strength, as

A Palace 2

A Fort or Castle 3

A Tower 4

Pălātium, i, n.

Arx, cis, f.

Turris, is, f.

Or, for Religious Worship

A Temple 5

An Altar 6

Templum, i, n.

Ara, æ, f.

Or, Altāre, is, n.

For Warmth, Cleanliness, or Health

<i>A Stove</i>	Hypocaustum, i, n.
<i>A Bath, or Bagno</i>	Balneum, i, n.

For selling of Goods in, there is

<i>A Shop</i>	Officina, æ, f.
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For Passage they make

<i>A Way</i>	Via, æ, f.
<i>A Path</i>	Callis, is, m.

For walking in there is

<i>A Portico, or Piazza</i>	Porticus, ūs, f.
<i>A Court or Yard</i>	Atrium, i, n.

For Passage over the Water there is

<i>A Bridge</i> 7	Pons, tis, m.
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For Passage for foul Water there is

<i>A Common Shore</i>	Clōaca, æ, f.
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In a Building there is

<i>A Wall</i> 8	Pāries, iētis, m.
<i>A Column or Pillar</i>	Cōlumna, æ, f.
<i>A Chink or Cranny</i>	Rīma, æ, f.
<i>A Corner</i>	Angulus, i, m.

Parts of the House are

<i>The Gate</i>	Jānua, æ, f.
<i>Or, the Outer Door</i> 10	Fōres, ūm, f.
<i>The Door</i>	Ostium, i, n.
<i>Folding Doors</i>	Valvæ, ārum, f.

You go over

<i>The Threshold of the Door</i>	Līmen, īnis, n.
<i>into</i>	
<i>The Hall</i>	Aula, æ, f.

<i>The Dining Room</i>	Trīclīnĭum, i, n.
<i>The Inner Room</i>	Conclāve, is, n.
<i>The Kitchen</i>	Cŭlĭna, æ, f.
<i>Near which is</i>	
<i>The Buttery, or Store-house</i>	Promptŭārĭum, i, n.
<i>A Closet, or Place for the</i>	Armārium, i, n.
<i>keeping of any Thing in</i>	
<i>By a Step or Stair</i>	Grādus, ūs, m.
<i>you go into</i>	
<i>The Bed Chamber</i>	Cŭbĭculum, i, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Study</i>	Mŭsĕum, i, n.
<i>The Upper Room</i> 12	Cœnācŭlum, i, n.
<i>A Room bath</i>	
<i>A Roof or Arch</i>	¹ Cāmĕra, æ, f.
	Or, Fornix, ĭcis, f.
	² Cāmĭnus, i, m.
<i>An Hearth, or Fire-place</i>	Or, Fōcus, i, m.
<i>On the Outside of the House appears</i>	
<i>A Balcony or Gallery</i>	³ Pergŭla, æ, f.
<i>The Window</i> 13	Fĕnestra, æ, f.
<i>The Roof of the House</i> 14	Tectum, i, n.
<i>The Ridge or Top</i>	Culmen, ĭnis, n.
	Or, Fastĭgium, i, n.

¹ Quid? Cum Picenis excerpens Semina pomis
Gaudes, si Cameram percussus forte. *Horace.*

² See (if you please) *Martinius's Lexicon Etymologicum*, under the Word *Caminus*.

³ Pergŭla is a place joined to the House, open on the Sides to let in fresh Air, jutting out towards the Street, beyond the Wall of the House, either with, or without a Covering.

An House is supported by

<i>A Beam of the House</i>	Trabs, is, f.
<i>A Rafter</i>	Tignum, i, n.

Doors have

<i>A Post</i>	Postis, is, m.
<i>A Hinge</i>	Cardo, ĩnis, d.
<i>A Chain</i>	Cătēna, æ, f.
<i>A Bar, or Bolt</i>	Obex, ĩcis, d.
	Or, Pefsŭlus, i, m.
<i>A Lock</i>	Sĕra, æ, f.

Which is opened by

<i>A Key</i>	Clāvis, is, f.
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Under the House is

<i>A Cellar</i>	Cella, æ, f.
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Out-Houses are

<i>A Stall, or Stable</i>	Stăbŭlum, i, n.
<i>in which is</i>	
<i>A Crip or Manger</i>	Præsēpe, is, n.
<i>A Mill 15</i>	Mōla, æ, f.
<i>A Privy, or House of Of-</i>	Fōrica, æ, f.
<i>A Well [fice</i>	Pŭteus, i, m.

A Company of Houses are

<i>A Street, or Row</i>	Vĭcus, i, m.
<i>A Town</i>	Oppĭdum, i, n.
<i>A City</i>	Urbs, is, f.

To a City or Town belong

<i>A Gate</i>	Porta, æ, f.
<i>A Wall</i>	Mŭrus, i, m.
<i>Or Walls</i>	Mcenia, um, pl. n.

A Mare

*A Market, or Place where
Courts are kept* | *Fōrum, i, n.*

A Building is made by

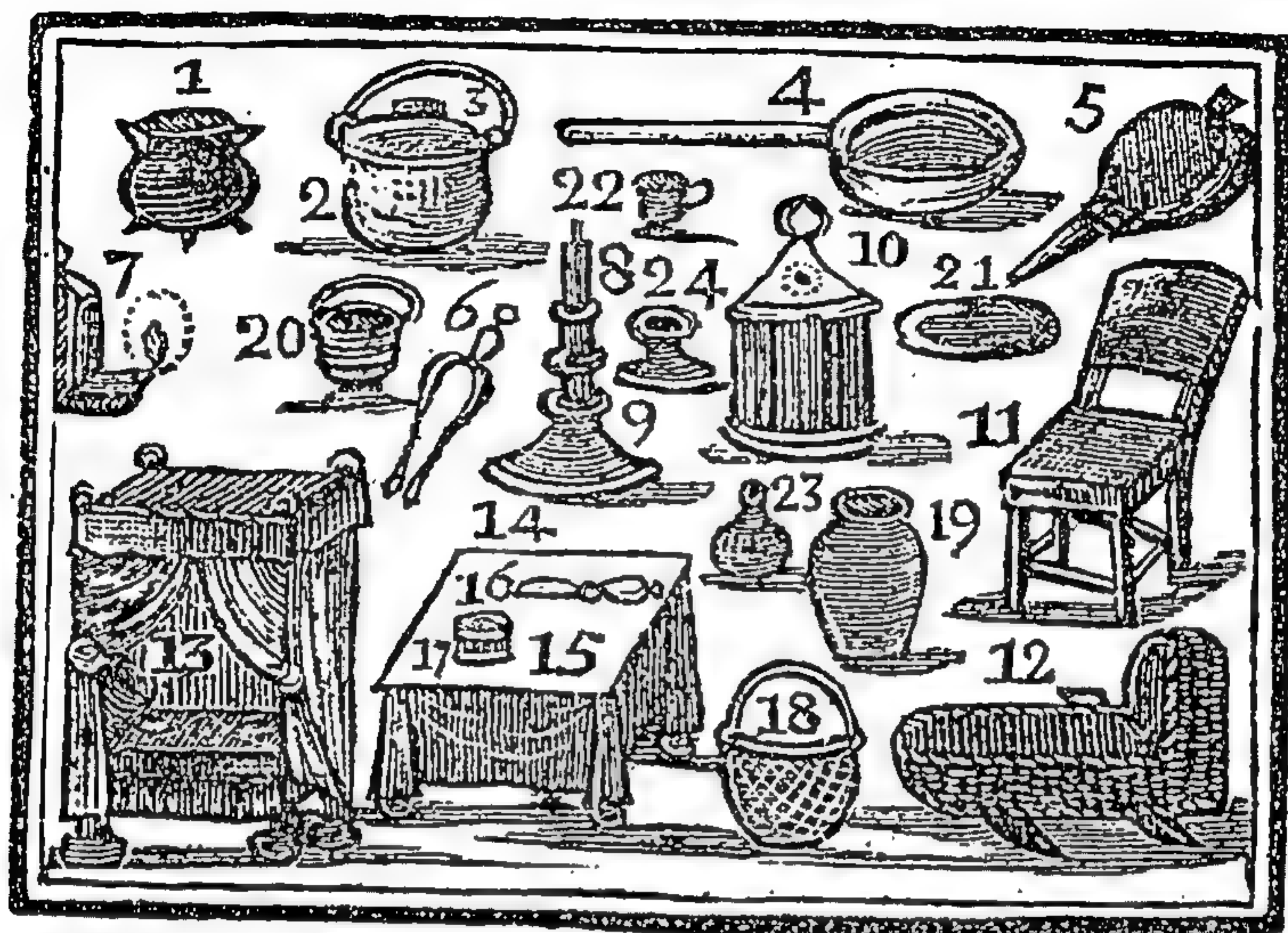
<i>A Workman</i> 16	<i>Făber, ri, m.</i>
<i>who cutteth</i>	
<i>A Plank</i>	<i>Planca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Board</i>	<i>Tābula, æ, f.</i>
<i>with an</i>	
<i>Ax, or Hatchet</i> 17	<i>Sēcūris, is, f.</i>
<i>He useth also</i>	
<i>An Hammer, or Mallet</i> 18	<i>Mallēus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Saw</i> 19	<i>Serra, æ, f.</i>
<i>A File</i>	<i>Līma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Wedge</i> 20	<i>Cūneus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Square</i>	<i>Norma, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Crow, or Bar</i>	<i>Veētis, is, m.</i>
<i>Glue</i>	<i>Glūten, īnis, n.</i>
<i>A Nail, or Pin</i>	<i>Clāvus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Brick is</i>	<i>Lāter, ěris, m.</i>

A Smith worketh Iron-upon

An Anvil | *Incus, ūdis, f.*

1 This Word signifies properly, Him who worketh in Iron, or hard Materials; but, for Distinction, you may call him that worketh in Iron, or a Smith, *Faber Ferrarius*; him that worketh in Wood, or a Carpenter, *Faber Lignarius*, as him that worketh in Gold, or a Goldsmith, *Faber Aurarius*.

XVIII. OF HOUSEHOLD STUFF.



All those Moveable Things of divers Kinds, necessary for the several Uses of a Family, are called

FURNITURE, or
HOUSEHOLD STUFF
*A whole Set of any Things
whereby one is furnish-
ed, is*

SUpellex, Etīlis, f.

¹ Instrumentum, i, n.

¹ Boyes, Jumenta & Instrumentum Rusticum,
Phædrus, L. 4. v. 24.

For

For dressing of Viſuals, there are

<i>A Pot</i>	1		Olla, æ, f.
<i>A Cauldron or Kettle</i>	2		Lēbes, ētis, m.
<i>which bath</i>			
<i>A Cover or Lid</i>	3		Opercūlum, i, n.
<i>A Frying Pan</i>	4		Sartāgo, inis, f.

For blowing of the Fire, there is

<i>A Pair of Bellows</i>	5		Follis, is, m.
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For taking up Coals

<i>A Pair of Tongs</i>	6		Forceps, ĩpis, d.
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For giving a Light, there are

<i>A Lamp or Light</i>	7		Lūcerna, æ, f.
			Or Lampas, ādis, f.
<i>A Flambeau or Torch</i>			Fax, fācis, f.
<i>A Candle</i>	8		Candēla, æ, f.
<i>which is put into</i>			
<i>A Candlestick</i>	9	[10	Candelābrum, i, n.
<i>Or Lantborn, or Lantern</i>			Lāterna, æ, f.

For sitting upon, there is

<i>A Seat</i>			Sēdes, is, f.
<i>A Stool</i>			Sella, æ, f.
<i>A Foot-stool, or low Seat</i>			Scābellum, i, n.
<i>A Bench or Form</i>			Scāmnum, i, n.

For sitting and leaning on, there are

<i>A Chair</i>	11		Cāthēdra, æ, f.
<i>A Cushion</i>			Pulvīnus, i, m.

For lying and sleeping on, there are

<i>A Cradle</i>	12		Cūnæ, arum, pl. f.
<i>A Bed</i>	13		Lēctus, i, m.

For

For putting Things upon, there are

<i>A Table</i> 14		<i>Mensa, æ, f.</i>
<i>on which are put</i>		
<i>A Table Cloth</i> 15		<i>Mantile, is, n.</i>
<i>A Napkin, or Towel</i>		<i>Mappa, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Carpet</i>		<i>Tāpes, ētis, m.</i>

For cutting of Things there is

<i>A Knife</i> 16		<i>Culter, tri, m.</i>
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There are for keeping and Carriage of Things

<i>A Vessel</i>		<i>Vas, vasis, n.</i>
<i>A Sheath or Case</i>		<i>Thēca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Sack or Bag</i>		<i>Saccus, i, m.</i>
<i>A Purse</i>		<i>Crūmēna, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Scabbard for a Sword</i>		<i>Vāgīna, æ, f.</i>

Such Vessels as serve for the holding any Thing, and are made of Wood, are

<i>A Box</i> 17		<i>Pyxis, īdis, f.</i>
<i>A Coffin or Chest</i>		<i>Arca, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Desk</i>		<i>Scrinīum, i, n.</i>
<i>A Basket</i> 18		<i>Corbis, is, d.</i>

Vessels that were commonly made by the Romans of Earth, and served for the holding great Quantities of Liquid Things, are

<i>A Jar</i> 19		<i>Dolūm, i, n.</i>
<i>A great Wine Vessel</i>		¹ <i>Cādus, i, m.</i>
<i>Another something less than the Cadus</i>		² <i>Amphōra, æ, f.</i>

¹ Some count this to have held about as much as our Kilderkin; that is, 18 Gallons, or 72 Quarts.

² This some reckon to have been about the Bigness of our Firkin, which contains about 9 Gallons, or 36 Quarts.

Small Vessels for holding Water, are

<i>A Pitcher</i>			Urcĕus, i, m.
<i>A Bucket, or Pail</i>	20		Sītŭla, æ, f.

Vessels that are for the holding of Meats or Broths are

<i>A Dish</i>	21		Discus, i, m.
<i>A deep Dish, or Platter</i>			Pătina, æ, f.
<i>A Trencher</i>			'

Drinking Vessels are

<i>Any Kind of Cup</i>	22		Pöcŭlum, i, n.
<i>Bowl or Goblet</i>			Pătĕra, æ, f.
<i>A Pot with a hollow Belly</i>			Ampulla, æ, f.
<i>Or a Bottle</i>	23		
<i>A Drinking Glass *</i>			
<i>Any Thing to hold by the</i>			
<i>Ear or Handle of a Cup,</i>			Ansa, æ, f.
<i>Pot, or Jug</i>			

Salt is put into

<i>A Salt-seller</i>	24		Sălĭnum, i, n.
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For the Adornment of a Room there are

<i>Tapestry Hangings</i>			Aulæa, ōrum, pl. n.
<i>A Picture</i>			Pictŭra, æ, f.
<i>An Image</i>			Imāgo, ĩnis, f.
<i>A Looking-glass</i>			Or, Sĭmŭlācrum, i, n.
			Spēcŭlum, i, n.

¹ You may call it Quādra, æ, f.

* Călix Vitrĕus.

For cleaning of a Room, they use

A Broom, or Besom | Scōpa, æ, f.

And they throw over the Room to keep it clean

Sow dust | Scobs, ōbis, f.

For the holding of Urine there is

A Urinal, or Chamber Pot | Mātūia, æ, f.

XIX. Of the COUNTRY, and COUNTRY AFFAIRS



HOUSE and LAND out of Town is

THE Country

A Country Farm 1

RUS, rūris, n.

Villa, æ, f.

Or, Prædium. i, n.

L A N D is

A Court, or Plat

A Field 2

Arča, æ, f.

Ager, gri, m.

Land

Land for Herbs and Flowers is

A Garden

| Hortus, i, m.

Land for Fruit Trees is

An Orchard

| Pōmārium, i, n.

Land for Corn is

Arable Land,

Or, Land for Plowing

| ¹ Arvum, i, n.

Land for Hay is

A Meadow

| Prātum, i, n.

Land for Beasts is

Pasture Ground

| ² Pascūa, ōrum, pl.

Land is tilled by

An HUSBANDMAN

The Plowman 3

breaks up the Earth with

A Plow 4

| Agrīcōla, æ, m.

| Arātor, ōris, m.

| Arātrum, i, n.

Parts of the Plow are

The Plow Tail or Handle 5

| Stīva, æ, f.

The Plow Share 6

| Vōmis

& Vōmer, ěris, m.

¹ Rus is understood.

² Rura is understood. Pandere Agros pingues & pascua reddere rura. *Lucretius*, I. 5. v. 1247.

By the Plow is made

A Furrow | Sulcus, i, m.

The Husbandman soweth

Seed | Sēmen, ĩnis, n.

The Ground is made even with

An Harrow, or Rake 7 | Rastrum, i, n.
| Pl. Rastri, ōrum, m.

When the Corn looks yellow, then comes

The Harvest | Messis, is, f.

Grass cut down, and dried by the Sun, is called

Hay | Fœnum, i, n.

which is put into

A Barn 8 | ¹Horreũm, i, n.

A Garden is looked after by

A GARDENER | ²

Who maketh for Defence of the Garden

An Hedge | Sēpes, is, f.

with a

Bramble or Bryar | Sentis, is, m.

To Husbandry also belong

A Sieve 9 | Crībrum, i, n.

A Sickle or Scythe 10 | Falx, cis, f.

A Spade 11 | Līgo, ōnis, m.

A Fork 12 | Furca, æ, f.

¹ Also a *Wine Cellar*.

² Commonly called *Hortulanus*. That it is not a good Word, is evident from the best Writers of Husbandry, who, though very often treating of the Thing (Gardening), never so much as once use the Name (Gardener).

For Carrying of heavy Bodies there is
A Cart or Waggon 13 | *Plaustrum, i, n.*

A heavy Body is

A Burthen

A Weight

| *Onus, ĕris, n.*

| *Pondus, ĕris, n.*

For Travelling or Going

A Journey

there is

| *Iter, itinĕris, n.*

A Coach or Chariot 14

| *Currus, ūs, m.*

He that driveth a Coach or Cart is called

A Coachman or Carter

who useth

| *Aurĭga, æ, m. & f.*

A Whip, or Goad

| *Stimŭlus, i, m.*

To a Coach or Waggon belong

A Pole

An Axle-tree 16

A Wheel 17

A Spoke

| *Tĕmo, ōnis, m.*

| *Axis, is, m.*

| *Rŏta, æ, f.*

| *Rădius, i, m.*

For the Beasts are

A Yoke

The Reins

| *Jŭgum, i, n.*

| *Hăbĕna, æ, f.*

| *Or, Lŏrum, i, n.*

| *Sarcĭna, æ, f.*

A Pack or Fardel

is carried in

Dorsers or Pack Saddles

| *Clitellæ, ārum, pl. f.*

XX. Of SOCIETIES.



Men join together into

A Family
 A CORPORATION
 A KINGDOM
 A SCHOOL
 A CHURCH

F Amīlia, æ, f.
 Cīvitas, tis, f.
 R-gnum, i, n.
 Schōla, æ, f.
 * Ecclēsia, f.

In a Family are

An Husband 1
A Wife 2
The Lord, or Master
The Lady, or Dame
The Master
The Mistress

Vir, ri, m.
 Uxor, ōris, f.
 Dōmīnus, i, m.
 Dōmīna, æ, f.
 Hērus, i, m.
 Hēra, æ, f.

* It is an Ecclesiastical Word.

A Man

A Man Servant 3*An Handmaid, or Maid-**Servant* 4*In**Marriage*

Fāmŭlus, i, m.

Ancīla, æ, f.

Nuptiæ, ārum, pl. f.

*A Wife bringeth**A Dowry, or Portion*

Dos, dōtis, f.

*In a CORPORATION are**A Citizen**A Magistrate* 5

Cīvis, is, m. & f.

Māgistrātus, ūs, m.

*In a KINGDOM are**A KING* 6*A QUEEN* 7*The PEOPLE*

Rex, rēgis, m.

Rēgīna, æ, f.

Pōpŭlus, i, m.

*The KING hath**A Crown* 8*A Sceptre* 9*A Throne* 10

Cōrōna, æ, f.

Sceptrum, i, n.

Thrōnus, i, m.

Or, Sōlium, i, n.

*The PEOPLE are**The Nobles**The Commonalty* 11*The Rabble*

Prōcēres, um, pl. m.

Plebs, plēbis, f.

Vŭlgus, i, m. & n.

*A Company of People is**A Tribe**A Rout**A Nation*

Trībus, ūs, f.

Turba, æ, f.

Gens, tis, f.

Or, Nātio, ōnis, f.

XXI. The S C H O O L.

*In*

A School 1
are
 A Master
 A SCHOLAR 3

SChöla, æ, f.
 Māgister, tri, m.
 Discipulus, i, m.

Men declare their Thoughts by
Speech, or Discourse | Sermo, ōnis, m.

In Speech there are

A Letter | Littera, æ, f.
 A Syllable | Syllaba, æ, f.
 A Word | Verbum, i, n.

E

Speech

Speech is

A Fable or Tale	Fābŭla, æ, f.
An History	Histōria, æ, f.
A Joke or Jest	Jocus, i, m.
Fame or Talk	Fāma, æ, f.

Speech written down is

A Letter, or Epistle	Epistōla, æ, f.
A Book 4 *	Liber, ri, m.

A Book hath

A Writer, or Author	Auctor, ōris, m.
A Title 5	Titulus, i, m.
A Side, or Page 6	Pāgina, æ, f.

A Writer is

A Poet	Pōeta, æ, m.
who writeth	
One single Verse	Versus, ūs, m.
A Poem, or Copy of Verses	Carmen, inis, n.

For Writing they use

A Pen 7	Penna, æ, f.
INK 8	Sēpia, æ, f.
Paper 9	Pāpyrus, i, f.
	Or, Charta, æ, f.

* So called from *Liber*, the inward Bark or Rind of a Tree, of which Books were at first made, though now they are made of Paper or Parchment.

† It hath its Name from *Papyrus*, a flaggy Shrub, growing in the Marshes and moist Places near the River Nile in Egypt, of which Paper was formerly made.

A Pen hath

<i>A Slit,</i>	Crēna, æ, f.
<i>and is made by</i>	
<i>A Pen-knife</i> 10	Scalpēllum, i, n.
<i>They make</i>	
<i>A Line</i>	Līnēa, æ, f.
<i>By a Rule</i>	Rēgūla, æ, f.

If Care is not taken, they make

<i>A Fault in Writing</i>	Mendūm, i, n.
	Or, Menda, æ, f.
<i>A Blot</i>	Lītūra, æ, f.

For Correction the Master hath

<i>A Rod</i>	Virga, æ, f.
<i>Or, a Ferula</i>	Fērūla, æ, f.

^a This is a Diminutive of Scalprum. Suetonius calls a Pen-knife Scalprum Librarium.

XXII. Of the CHURCH, or Ecclesiastical AFFAIRS.



RULERS *in the* CHURCH *are*

Jesus
Christ
An Apostle
A Bishop
A Priest
An Elder
A Deacon

Jesus, ūs, m.
Christus, ūs, i, m.
Apōstōlus, i, m.
Episcōpus, i, m..
* Sacerdos, ōtis, m. & f.
Presbyter, i, m.
Diāconus, i, m.

The WORSHIP *of* GOD *is*

Religion

| * Rēligiō, ōnis, f.

In the Church there is

A Pulpit 3
Out of which
The Preacher
preacheth
A Sermon
Or, readeth
The Bible
The Testament
The Gospel

* *Suggestum*, i, n.
 * *Concīōnātor*, ōris, m.
 * *Concīo*, ōnis, f.
Biblīa, ōrum, pl. n.
Testāmentum, i, n.
Evangēlium, i, n.

In the Church Yard 4
there is

A Grave 5
A Monument 6
A Funeral is 7

* *Sēpulcrētum*, i, n.
 * *Sēpulcrum*, i, n.
 * *Mōnimentum*, i, n.
 * *Fūnus*, ēris, n.

* This Chapter might have been omitted, most of the Words being only such as are used by Ecclesiastical Writers; but lest it might seem too great a Defect, we have inserted some of them, and distinguished the Words that are Classical, from those which are Ecclesiastical, by putting an Asterisk (*) before them.

XXIII. Of JUDICIAL MATTERS.



In GOVERNMENT there are

A Law 1
An Example

L Ex, ēgis, f.
Exemplum, i, n.

In Law there are

A Judge 2

A Counsellor 3

A Witness 4

Jūdex, ĭcis, m. & f.

Consultor, ōris, m.

Testis, is, m. & f.

The Judge hath for Writing

A Secretary, or Scribe

| Scrība, æ, m.

For speaking publickly

A Cryer

| Præco, ōnis, m.

For

For executing the Sentence

<i>A Hangman</i>		
<i>Or, Jack Ketch</i>	5	Carnīfex, īcis, m.

The Law commands to give every Thing

<i>Right, or Due</i>		Jus, jūris, n.
<i>Worth, or Price</i>		Prētium, i, n.

The Law also giveth

<i>Punishment</i>		Pœna, æ, f.
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To those who are guilty of

<i>Vice</i>		Vitium, i, n.
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A vicious Deed is

<i>A Fault</i>		Culpa, æ, f.
<i>A Crime</i>		Crimen, īnis, n.
<i>Villany</i>		Scelus, ěris, n.

A Crime is

<i>Deceit, or a Cheat</i>		Dōlus, i, m.
<i>A Lie</i>		Mendācium, i, n.
<i>Fraud</i>		Fraus, dis, f.
<i>Lewdness</i>		Luxus, ūs, m.
<i>Theft</i>		Furtum, i, n.

Persons guilty of Crimes are

<i>An Adulterer</i>		Adulter, ěri, m.
<i>A Robber, or Cut-throat</i>	6	Latro, ōnis, m.
<i>A Thief</i>	6	Fur, fūris, m.
<i>A Whore</i>		Mēretrix, īcis, f.

Punishments are

<i>Punishment, or Exile</i>	Exilium, i, n.
<i>Death</i>	Nex, necis, f.
<i>Disgrace, or Degrading</i>	Ignominia, æ, f.
<i>A Fine, or Mulet</i>	Multa, æ, f.
<i>A Prison</i>	Carcer, eris, m.
<i>A Stripe</i>	Verber, eris, m.

Sometimes the Judge giveth

<i>Pardon</i>	Vēnīa, æ, f.
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They who practise

<i>Virtue</i>	Virtus, ūtis, f.
<i>will have</i>	
<i>A Reward</i>	Præmīum, i, n.
<i>is</i>	
<i>Gain</i>	Lucrum, i, n.
<i>A Gift, or Present</i>	Dōnum, i, n.
<i>Glory</i>	Glōria, æ, f.
<i>Hire, or Pay</i>	Stips, stīpis, f.
<i>Honour</i>	Hōnor, ōris, m.
<i>Creditor, or Grace</i>	Dēcus, ōris, n.
<i>Praise</i>	Laus, dis, f.
<i>Wages</i>	Merces, ēdis, f.
<i>Money</i>	Pecūnīa, æ, f.
	Or, Nummus, i, m.

XXIV. OF WARFARE, OR
MILITARY AFFAIRS.

The joining of the Force and Arms of many against others, is called

W A R

Bellum, i, n.

The being without mutual Opposition,

Peace

| Pax, pācis, f.

In Peace, there is

Agreement

| Concordia, æ, f.

A League

| Fœdus, ēris, n.

Quiet

| Quies, ēris, f.

Leisure

| Otium, i, n.

Play

| Lūdus, i, m.

But in War there is

<i>Disagreement</i>	<i>Discordia</i> æ, f.
<i>Danger</i>	<i>Pēricŭlum</i> , i, n
<i>Strife</i>	<i>Lis</i> , lītis, f.
<i>Quarrel</i>	<i>Jurgium</i> , i, n.
<i>A Tumult, or Disturbance</i>	<i>Tūmŭltus</i> , i, m.
<i>An Enemy</i>	<i>Hostis</i> , is, m. & f.
<i>A Fight</i>	<i>Pugna</i> , æ, f.
<i>Or, Battle</i>	<i>Prœlium</i> , i, n.
<i>Stratagems</i>	<i>Insidiæ</i> , ārum, pl. f.
<i>Slaughter</i>	<i>Cædes</i> , is, f.
<i>Ruin</i>	<i>Rūina</i> , æ, f.
<i>Destruction</i>	<i>Pernīcies</i> , ei, f.
<i>Want of Provisions</i>	<i>Or, Exīitium</i> , i, n.
<i>Or, Penury</i>	<i>Pēnūrīa</i> , æ, f.
<i>The Conqueror</i>	<i>Victor</i> , ōris, m.
<i>after the Fight hath</i>	
<i>A Victory</i>	<i>Victōriā</i> , æ, f.
<i>A Triumph</i>	<i>Triumphus</i> , i, m.

And on the other Side there is

<i>Flight</i>	<i>Fūga</i> , æ, f.
<i>Military Persons, or Persons belonging to War, are</i>	
<i>A Leader, or Captain</i> 1	<i>Dux</i> , dūcis, m. & f.
<i>A Trumpeter</i> 2	<i>Tūbīcen</i> , īnis, m.
<i>An Ensign,</i>	
<i>Or Standard Bearer,</i>	<i>Vexillārius</i> , i, m.
<i>who beareth</i>	
<i>An Ensign, or Standard</i> 3	<i>Vexillum</i> , i, n.
<i>A Soldier</i>	<i>Miles</i> , ītis, m. & f.
<i>A fresh Water Soldier, or a</i>	
<i>Beginner at any Business</i> 4	<i>Tīro</i> , ōnis, m.
	<i>A Horse-</i>

A Horseman 3*A Footman* 4*whô bath**A Companion**A Guardian*

Eques, ĭtis, m.

Pēdes, ĭtis, m.

Cōmes, ĭtis, m. & f.

Custos, ōdis, m. & f.

*The whole Body of Force is called**An Army* 5

Exercitus, ūs, m.

*A Soldier bath for Offence, or for Defence,
Arms, or Weapons*

Arma, ōrum, pl. n.

*Offensive Arms are**A Club*

Fustis, is, m.

A Staff, or Stick

Bācūlus, i, m.

Or, Bācūlum, i, n.

A Sword 6

Ensis, is, m.

A Spear, or Lance 7

Or, Glādius, i, m.

A Dart, or Javelin

Hasta, æ, f.

A Sling

Jācūlum, i, n.

An Arrow

Funda, æ, f.

which is shot out of

Sāgitta, æ, f.

A Bow 8

Arcus, ūs, m.

A Quiver of Arrows

Phārētra, æ, f.

*Any Weapon that may be
thrown with the Hand,
as a Dart, &c. is called*

Tēlum, i, n.

*A Point of a Sword, or
other Weapon*

Mūcro, ōnis, m.

Or, Cuspis, ĭdis, f.

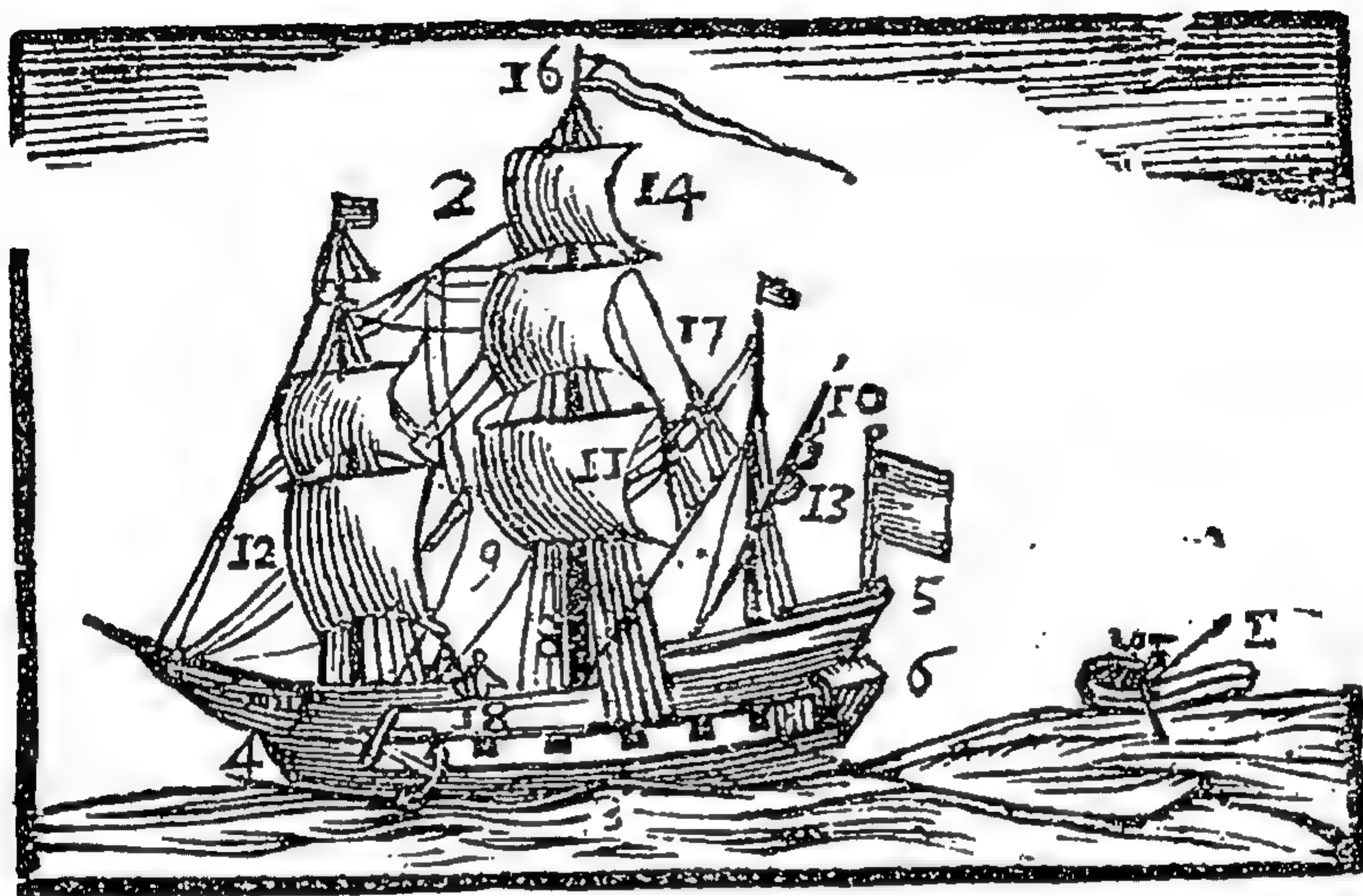
Defensive Arms are

<i>An Helmet</i>		<i>Gălăa, æ, f.</i>
<i>Or, Head-piece</i>	9	<i>Or, Cassis, ĭdis, f.</i>
<i>which hath</i>		
<i>A Crest</i>	10	<i>Crista, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Brigandine, or Coat of</i>		<i>Lōrīca, æ, f.</i>
<i>Mail</i>		
<i>A Buckler or Shield</i>	11	<i>Clypēus, i, m.</i>
		<i>Or, Scūtum, i, n.</i>

Instruments of Music used in War, are

<i>A Trumpet</i>	2	<i>Tūba, æ, f.</i>
<i>A Drum</i>		<i>Tympānum, i, n.</i>

XXV. Of SEA or NAVAL AFFAIRS.



A VESSEL, for passing over the Water, of the lesser Kind is

A Boat 1
Of the greater Kind is
A Ship 2

C Ymba, æ, f.
Nāvis, is, f.

Parts of a SHIP are

At the Bottom
The Keel 3
At the Fore End
The Stem or Prow

Cārīna, æ, f.
Prōra, æ, f.

<i>At the Hind End</i>		
<i>The Stern, or Poop</i>	5	Puppis, is, f.
<i>For steering it</i>		
<i>The Helm, or Rudder</i>	6	Clāvus, i, m.

Rooms are

<i>The Hatches, or Decks</i>	Fōri, ōrum, pl. m.
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Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Wood, are

<i>An Oar</i>	19	Rēmus, i, m.
<i>A Mast</i>	8	Mālus, i, m.

Parts for helping the Motion of the Ship, and made of Cloth, are

<i>A Sail</i>	9	Vēlum, i, n.
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Sails are

<i>The Main Sail</i>	11	1
<i>The Fore Sail</i>	12	2
<i>The Mizzen Sail</i>	13	3
<i>The Top Sail</i>	14	4

The Cross-piece to which the Sails are fastened, is called

<i>The Sail-Yard</i>	10	Antenna, æ, f.
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For staying of the Ship there is

<i>An Anchor</i>	15	Anchōra, æ, f.
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¹ Called

² Called

³ Called

⁴ Called

Acatium, i, n.

Dolon, ōnis, m.

Epīdrōmus, i, m.

Suppāra, ōrum, pl. n.

For

*For ORNAMENT, or for the Distinction of NATIONS,
or the several OFFICERS of a NAVY, there are*

*The Pendants, or Stream-
ers of a Ship* 16

The Flag 5

Aplustria, um, pl. n.

There belongs also to a Ship

A Rope 17

A Cable, or great Rope

*A Pilot, or Steersman
of a Ship*

A Seaman, or Mariner 18

A Rower 19

Fūnis, is, m.

² Rūdēns, tis, m. & f.

Gūbernātor, ōris, m.

Nauta, æ, m.

Rēmex, ĭgis, m.

The whole Crew of Slaves is

A Galley

*The Seats where the Row-
ers sit*

A Float of Timber is

Rēmĭgium, ĭ, n.

Transtra, ōrum, pl. n.

Rātis, is, f.

¹ *Called*

Vexillum Navāle

² *Funis* is understood, which was also antiently used
in the Feminine Gender.

XXVI. OF TIME.

TIME is

A N Hour

A Day

A Week

A Month

A Year

An Age

H Ora, æ, f.

H Diēs, ēi, m. & f.

Hebdōmas, ādis, f.

Mensis, is, m.

Annus, ĭ, m.

Sēculum, ĭ, n.

In

In a Day there is

<i>The Dawning of the Day, or Day-break</i>	Dilūcūlum, i, n.
<i>The Morning</i>	Māne, n. Undeclined
<i>Noon Tide, or Mid Day</i>	Mēridies, ei, m.
<i>The Dusk of the Evening, or Twilight</i>	Crepuscūlum, i, n.
<i>The Evening</i>	Vesper, is, m.
<i>The Night</i>	Nox, noctis, f.

The Day after the present Day is

<i>To-morrow</i>	Cras, n. Undeclined.
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In a Week there are seven Days, called

* <i>Sunday</i>	† ¹
<i>Or, The Day of the Sun</i>	
<i>Monday</i>	²
<i>Or, The Day of the Moon</i>	
<i>Tuesday</i>	³
<i>Or, Tuisko's Day</i>	
<i>Wednesday</i>	⁴
<i>Or, Woden's Day</i>	

* The English Names of the Days of the Week are borrowed from the Names of the Idols, which our Saxon Ancestors did chiefly worship on those Days; as, on Sunday the Idol of the Sun was worshipped, &c.

† These are commonly called in *Latin*

¹ Dies Dominicus	⁵ Dies Jovis
<i>Or Dies Solis</i>	⁶ Dies Venēris
² Dies Lunæ	⁷ Dies Sabbāti
³ Dies Martis	<i>Or Dies Saturni</i>
⁴ Dies Mercurii	

Thursday

<i>Thursday</i>	5
<i>Or, Thor's Day</i>	
<i>Friday</i>	6
<i>Or, Friga's Day</i>	
<i>Saturday</i>	7
<i>Or, Seater's Day</i>	

The Year is divided into Four Parts, called

<i>The Spring</i>	<i>Vēr, vērīs, n.</i>
<i>The Summer</i>	<i>Æstas, ātis, f.</i>
<i>Autumn, or the Fall of the Leaf</i>	<i>Autumnus, i, m.</i>
<i>The Winter</i>	<i>H'yems, ĕmis, f.</i>

XXVII. OF ADJECTIVES, or the Manner of THINGS.

A THING is

C Omely, or handsome	P Ulcher, ra, rum.
Acceptable	Grātus, a, um.
Wonderful	Mīrus, a, um.
Vain	Vānus, a, um.
Troublesome	Mōlestus, a, um.
Whole	Tōtus, a, um.
Torn	Lācer, ra, rum.
What a Thing is it	Quālis, is, e.
Such	Tālis, is, e.

A Thing as to its Weight is

Heavy, grievous	Grāvis, is, e.
Light	Lēvis, is, e.

If you compare one Thing to another

Divers, various	Vārius, a, um.
Like	Sīmīlis, is, e.
Unlike	Dissīmīlis, is, e.

A Thing

A Thing as to its Motion is

<i>Gentle</i>	Lēnis, is, e.
<i>Strong, earnest</i>	Vēhēmens, tis.
<i>Swift, quick</i>	Cēler, ěris, e.
<i>Slow, tardy</i>	Tārdus, a, um.

A Sign is

<i>True</i>	Vērus, a, um.
<i>Or False</i>	Falsus, a, um.
<i>Certain</i>	Certus, a, um.
<i>Or Doubtful</i>	Dūbĭus, a, um.

The Mode, or Manner of a Thing is

<i>Fit or fitting</i>	Aptus, a, um.
<i>Unfit</i>	Ineptus, a, um.

A Part is

<i>Great</i>	Māgnus, a, um.
<i>Or Little</i>	Pārvus, a, um.

Nature is

<i>Fruitful</i>	Ūber, ěris,
<i>Or Barren</i>	Stērĭlis, is, e.

A Thing, as to the Time of its Continuance, is

<i>New</i>	Nōvus, a, um.
<i>Old</i>	Vētus, ěris.

As to its Seasonableness, it is

<i>Late, lag</i>	Sērus, a, um.
<i>Ripe,</i>	Mātūrus, a, um.
<i>Or unripe</i>	Immātūrus, a, um.

The CARDINAL, or CHIEF NUMBERS.

In which the Question is made by Quot, as
How many | *Quot, Undeclined.*

And the Answer by
So many | *Tot, Undeclined.*

One	Unus, a, um.
Two	Dŭo, æ, o.
Three	Tres, tres, tria.
Four	Quātŭor, Undeclined.
Five	Quinque, Undeclined.
Six	Sex, Undeclined.
Seven	Septem, Undeclined.
Eight	Oĉto, Undeclined.
Nine	Nŏvem, Undeclined.
Ten	Dĕcem, Undeclined.
Twenty	Vīgīnti, Undeclined.
Thirty	Trīgīnti, Undeclined.
An Hundred	Centum, Undeclined.
A Thousand	Mille, Undeclined.

Both | *Ambo, æ, o.*

Those are the Original Numbers, which tell of what
Number, or in what Order a Thing is.

The Question is made by Quŏtus; as
Of what Number, or in | *Quŏtus, a, um,*
what Order is a Thing |

The Answer is made by

<i>The First</i>	Prīmus, a, um.
<i>Or the Second</i>	Sĕcūndus, a, um.
<i>The Third</i>	Tĕrtius, a, um.

The

<i>The Fourth</i>	Quartus, a, um.
<i>The Fifth</i>	Quintus, a, um.
<i>The Sixth</i>	Sextus, a, um.
<i>The Seventh</i>	Septimus, a, um.
<i>The Eighth</i>	Octāvus, a, um.
<i>The Ninth</i>	Nōnus, a, um.
<i>The Tenth</i>	Decimus, a, um.
<i>The Middlemost</i>	Mēdīus, a, um.
<i>The Last</i>	Ultimus, a, um.

Things are also, in respect of their Number,

<i>Equal, or even</i>	Par, āris.
<i>Unequal, or odd</i>	Impar, āris.
<i>Many</i>	Multus, a, um.
<i>Or Few</i>	Paucus, a, um.
<i>All</i>	Omnis, is, e.
<i>Frequent</i>	Frēquens, tis.
	Or, Crēber, ra, rum.
<i>Or Seldom, are</i>	Rārus, a, um.

There are Twelve Months,

January	Jānūārīus
February	Fēbrūārīus
March	Martius
April	Aprīlis
May	Maius
June	Junius
July	Julius
August	Augustus
September	September, rīs, re.

^s These are Nouns Adjective, *Menſis* being understood.

October

October
November
December

Octōber, ris, re.
Nōvember, ris, re.
Dēcember, ris, re.

A Place is

Large or wide
Narrow or strait

Amplus, a, um.
Angustus, a, um.
Or, Arctus, a, um.

A Place dedicated to GOD is

Sacred
Others are
Prophane

Sācer, ra, rum.
Prōfānus, a, um.

As to its Placing a Thing is

Convenient, or commo-
dious

Commōdus, a, um.

Right on the Right
Or Left

Dexter, ra, rum.
Sinister, ra, rum.

With the Face upward

Sūpīnus, a, um.

With the Face downward

Prōnus, a, um.

A Body is

Hard
Or Soft
Strong or firm
Or Weak
Hollow

Dūrus, a, um.
Mollis, is, e.
Firmus, a, um.
Dēbīlis, is, e.
Cāvus, a, um.

As to its Measure it is

Equal
How big is it
So big

Æquālis, is, e.
Quantus, a, um.
Tantus, a, um.

Big

*Big, or great**Or, small, slender**Thick,**Or Thin*

Grandis, is, e.

Or Ingens, tis.

Exilis, is, e.

Crassus, a, um.

Tenuis, is, e.

*As to its Figure it is**Round**Square**Straight, Right**Crooked*

Rotundus, a, um.

Quadratus, a, um.

Rectus, a, um.

Curvus, a, um.

*A Spirit is**Good**Or Bad*

Bonus, a, um.

Malus, a, um.

*G O D is**Eternal*

Æternus, a, um.

*A Soul is**Good, gracious*

Pius, a, um.

*The Light is**Clear, or bright*

Clarus, a, um.

*The Shade is**Dark, or dull*

Obscurus, a, um.

*A Star is**Fixed, or steady**Or Wandering*

Fixus, a, um.

Vagus, a, um.

*The Air is**Clear, not cloudy*

Serenus, a, um.

The

*The Earth is**Dry*

| Siccus, a, um.

*Rain is**Thick*| Densus, a, um.
| Or, Spissus, a, um.*A Metal is**Pure or unmixed*

| Pūrus, a, um.

*A Plant is**Tender**Green,**Or Dry*| Tēner, ra, um.
| Vīrīdis, is, e.
| Arīdus, a, um.*A Tree is**High, or Tall**Or Low*| Prōcērus, a, um.
| Or, Celsus, a, um.
| Hūmīlis, is, e.*Honey is**Pure, sincere, not mixed* | Sincērus, a, um.
*with Wax**An Animal is**Alive,**Or Dead**Sound, well,**Or Sick, faint**Fat,**Or Lean**Wakeful**Brutish**Wild**Sometime big with Young*| Vīvus, a, um.
| Mortuus, a, um.
| Sānus, a, um.
| Æger, ra, rum.
| Pinguis, is, e.
| Mācer, ra, rum.
| Vīgil, is, e.
| Brūtus, a, um.
| Fērus, a, um.
| Grāvīdus, a, um.*A Man's*

*A Man's Head is sometimes**Bald**his Skin**Hairy, rough*

Calvus, a, um.

Hirsutus, a, um.

*A Man's Countenance is**Cheery, merry**Or Sorrowful**Blithe, or kind**Joyous,**Or Sad*

Hilaris, is, e.

Mœstus, a, um.

Blandus, a, um.

Lætus, a, um.

Tristis, is, e.

*A Man's Face is**Beautiful,**Or Ugly*

Formosus, a, um.

Déformis, is, e.

*For Want of Sight a Man is**Blind*

Cæcus, a, um.

*For Want of Hearing**Deaf*

Surdus, a, um.

*For Want of Speech**Dumb*

Mûtus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Hands**Maimed or Lame*

Mancus, a, um.

*For Want of the Use of Feet, he is**Lame or Halt*

Claudus, a, um.

*The Stomach is**Hungry, fasting**Or Full, satisfied*

Jējūnus, a, um.

Sātūr, a, um.

A Man is

Potent, or able
Knowing

Pōtens, tis.
Gnārus, a, um.

As to his Understanding, he is

Wise
Unpolished, rude
Foolish

Sāpiens, tis.
Rūdis, is, e.
Stultus, a, um.

As to his Disposition and Manners, he is

Bold
Valiant
Mild, meek
Or Cruel, fierce
Or Barbarous
Chaste
Or Wanton
Pleasant
Severe
Honest, or virtuous
Covetous
Or Prodigal
Holy
Sober
Or Drunken

Audax, ācis.
Fortis, is, e.
Mītis, is, o.
Sævus, a, um.
Barbārus, a, um.
Castus, a, um.
Lascīvus, a, um.
Jūcundus, a, um.
Sēvērus, a, um.
Prōbus, a, um.
Avārus, a, um.
Prōdīgus, a, um.
Sanctus, a, um.
Sōbrīus, a, um.
Ebrīus, a, um.

In his Conversation he is

Just
Friendly

Justus, a, um.
Amīcus, a, um.

As to his Society, he is

Alone
Or, Associate

Sōlus, a, um.
Sōcius, a, um.

As to Action, he is

<i>Brisk, cheerful</i>	<i>Alācer, ris, re.</i>
<i>Dull, or blockish</i>	<i>Hēbes, ētis.</i>
<i>Slow, backward</i>	<i>Pīger, ra, rum.</i>
<i>Sluggish, lazy</i>	<i>Segnis, is, e.</i>

To do a Work which is

<i>Easy</i>	<i>Fācilis, is, e.</i>
<i>Or hard, difficult</i>	<i>Diffīcilis, is, e.</i>

After Work is done, he is

<i>Weary</i>	<i>Fessus, a, um.</i>
<i>Tired</i>	<i>Lassus, a, um.</i>

As to his State, he is

<i>Rich</i>	<i>Dīves, itis.</i>
<i>Or Poor</i>	<i>Pauper, ēris.</i>
<i>Free, a Freeman</i>	<i>Līber, ēra, um.</i>
<i>Bond, or enslaved</i>	<i>Servus, a, um.</i>
<i>Well, or safe</i>	<i>Salvus, a, um.</i>
<i>Prosperous</i>	<i>Prosper, ēra, um.</i>
<i>Happy</i>	<i>Fēlix, īcis.</i>
<i>Wretched, miserable</i>	<i>Mīser, ēra, um.</i>

As to his Age, he is

<i>Young</i>	<i>Jūvēnis, is, e.</i>
<i>Old</i>	<i>Sēnēx, sēnis.</i>

A Man without a Garment is

<i>Naked, bare</i>	<i>Nūdus, a, um.</i>
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To the Sight, a Thing is

<i>White</i>	Albus, a, um.
<i>Black</i>	Nīger, ra, rum.
<i>Red</i>	Rūber, ra, rum.

To the Taste, it is

<i>Sweet</i>	Dulcis, is, e.
<i>Bitter</i>	Amārus, a, um.
<i>Sharp, or tart</i>	Acer, ācris, ācre.

To the Smell, it is

<i>Sweet-scented</i>	Suāvis, is, e.
<i>Stinking</i>	Tēter, ra, rum.

To the Touch, a Thing is

<i>Plain</i>	Plānus, a, um.
<i>Even</i>	Æquus, a, um.
<i>Smooth</i>	Lævis, is, e.
<i>Or Rough, sharp</i>	Asper, ěra, ěrum.

Provision is

<i>Dear</i>	Cārus, a, um.
<i>Or Cheap</i>	Vīlis, is, e.

Household Stuff is

<i>One's own, proper</i>	Prōprius, a, um.
<i>Common</i>	Commūnis, is, e.
<i>Private</i>	Prīvātus, a, um.
<i>Public</i>	Publicus, a, um.

Household Stuff is

<i>Clean</i>	Mundus, a, um.
<i>Or Filthy</i>	Turpis, is, e.

Some one Boy will learn

<i>More</i>	Plus, ūris.
<i>than</i>	
<i>The rest</i>	Cæter, ěra, ěrum.

XXVIII. Of V E R B S.

A Thing is said

TO be
To act or do
Or to suffer

ESSE, fui.
 Agĕre, ĕgi, actum.
 Păti, passus sum.

That which Is, uses

To become
To continue, or abide

Fĭeri, factus sum.
 Mănĕre, mansi, mansum.

To Act is

To move
To frame or fashion
To form.
To put
To begin to act

Mōvēre, mōvi, mōtum.
 Fingĕre, finxi, fictum.
 Formāre, avi, atum.
 Pōnĕre, posui, pōsitum.
 Cœpisse, cœpi, cœptum.

The Actions of GOD, to the World, are

To create
To preserve or keep it
To manage or rule
To bless or make happy

Crĕāre, avi, atum.
 Servāre, avi, atum.
 Rĕgĕre, rexi, rectum.
 Bĕāre, avi, atum.

Bodies which give Light use

To arise
To shine
To glitter or twinkle

Orĭri, ortus sum.
 Lūcĕre, luxi—
 M. cāre, micui—

¹ It is a Verb Deponent, which changes its ending like a Verb passive, but signifies to do, like a Verb Active. Observe, that those Verbs whose Infinitives end in *i*, are Verbs Deponent, as *Pati*, to

Fire uses

<i>To burn, or to be kindled</i>	Ardēre, arsi, arsum.
<i>To burn, or scorch</i>	-Urēre, ussi, ultum.

Water uses

<i>To flow</i>	Flūēre, fluxi, fluxum.
<i>To boil up</i>	Fervēre, fervi—

A Cloud

<i>To rain</i>	Plūēre, plui—
<i>To thunder</i>	Tōnāre, tōnui, tōnitum.

The Wind

<i>To blow</i>	Flāre, flāvi, flātum.
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The Sea

	[tum.
<i>To roar</i>	Frēmēre, frēmui, frēmī-

A Plant uses

<i>To grow</i>	Crescēre, crēvi, crētum.
<i>To flourish, or blossom</i>	Flōrēre, florui—
<i>To wither, or fade</i>	Marcēre, marcui—

An Insect uses

<i>To creep</i>	Rēpēre, repsi, reptum.
<i>Or, as a Serpent, to wriggle</i>	Serpēre, serpsi, serptum.
<i>Or, as a Flea, to skip or jump</i>	Sălirc, salui, saltum.

A Bird uses

<i>To fly</i>	Völāre, avi, atum.
<i>To sing</i>	Cănēre, cċini, cantum.

*A Fish**To swim*| *Nāre, nāvi, nātum.**A Bullock**To low*| *Mūgīre, mugivi, itum.**A Hog**To grunt*| *Grunnīre, ivi, itum.**A Sheep**To bleat*| *Bālāre, avi, atum.**An Ass**To bray*| *Rūdēre, rudi—**An Horse**To neigh*| *Hinnīre, ivi, itum.**A Lion**To roar*| *Rūgīre, ivi, itum.**A Wolf**To howl*| *Ulālāre, avi, atum.**A Dog**To bark*| *Lātrāre, avi, atum.**A Man uses**To be born*| *Nāsci, nātus sum—**To live*| *Vivēre, vixi, victum.**To sense, or feel*| *Sentīre, sensi, sensum.**To be able*| *Posse, pōtui.*

To

To be well, or strong
 To pine, or languish
 To die

Vălēre, vălăi, vălĭtum.
 Languēre, languĭ —
 Mōri, mortuus sum.

To the Senses Things use

To be open or plain
 To be clear
 To lie fair, to appear
 Or, to lie hid, to lurk

Pătēre, pătăi —
 Lĭquēre, liqui, *seldom used*.
 Pārēre, parui, parĭtum.
 Lătēre, lătai, lătĭtum.

A Man by the Sense of Sight uses

To see a Thing

Vĭdēre, vidi, vĭsum.

By the Sense of Hearing

To hear

Audĭre, iui, ĭtum.

By the Sense of Smelling

To smell

Odorāri, odorātus sum.

By the Sense of Tasting

To taste

Gustāre, avi, atum.

By the Sense of Touching

To touch

Tangēre, tēĭgi, tactum.

Things are also perceived by the Ear

To sound
 To make a Noise
 To crack, or give a Crack

Sōnāre, sōnui, sōnĭtum.
 Strēpere, strepui, streptum.
 Crepare, crepui, creptum.

By the Smell

To smell, or cast a Smell

Olēre, olui, olĭtum.

By the Taste

To taste of, or savour

Săpēre, sapui, & sapivi.

By the Touch or Feeling

To be cold	Frīgēre, frixi—
To be warm	Tēpēre, tepui—
To be hot	Cālēre, calui, itum.

A Man with his Head uses

To use	Nutāre, avi, atum.
	Nūere is out of use.

With his Eyes

To spy	¹ Spēcēre.
To discern	² Cernēre, crēvi, crētum.
To behold, or look to	Tūcere, tuitus sum.

With his Mouth

To breathe	Spīrāre, avi, atum.
To talk, or speak	Lōqui, loquutus sum.
To prate, or prattle	Gariire, ivi, itum.
To cry out	Clāmāre, avi, atum.
To mutter	Murriri, ivi, itum.

When Men speak, they are wont

To call	Vōcāre, avi, atum.
To say	Dīcere, dixi, dictum.
Or affirm	Aiēre, aisti.
To tell	Narrāre, avi, atum.
To ask	Rōgāre, avi, atum.
To confess	Fātēri, fassus sum.
Or deny	N'gāre, avi, atum.

When Men do not speak, they are said

To be silent	Sīlēre, filui—
To hold their peace	Tācere, tacui, təcitum.

¹ This is not in Use, unless in its Compound, *Inspicio, inspexi, inspectum, &c.*

² You will scarce find any Præterite or Supine when it is used in this Sense.

A Man with his Tongue uses

To lick	Lingere, linxi, linctum.
To lap	Lambere, lambi—
To suck	Sugere, fuxi, fuctum.

With his Teeth

To gnaw	Rodere, rosi, rosum.
To champ, or chew	Mandere, mansi, mansum.
To bite	Mordere, momordi, mor-
To crash, or gnash	Stridere, stridi— [sum.

With his Hand

To take	Capere, cepi, captum.
To snatch	Rapere, rapui, raptum.
To give	Dare, dedi, datum.
To hold	Tenere, tenui, tentum.
To lay hold of, to catch	Prendere, prensi, prensum

A Man with his Fingers uses

To crop	Carpere, carpsi, carptum.
To pluck	Vellere, velli, & vulsi, vulsum.

With his Nails

To claw	Scabere, scabi—
To scratch	Scalpere, scalpsi, scalptum

With his Feet

To kick	Calcare, avi, atum.
To go	Ire, ivi, itum, from Eo.
To come	Venire, veni, ventum.
To follow	Sequi, sequutus sum.

From the Head he uses also

To spit | Spūēre, spui, spūtum.

From the Bladder

To make Water | Meiēre, minxi, minctum.
Mingere is out of use.

From the Stomach upwards, or the Guts downwards,

To vomit | Vōmēre; vomui, vomitum

To break Wind | Pēdēre, pēpēdi, pēditum.

To dung | Căcāre, avi, atum.

The several Modes of Going are

To step, or go | Grădi, gressus sum.

To go a Foot-pace¹ | Vădere, vasi, vasum.

To walk | Ambŭlāre, avi, atum.

To run | Currēre, cŭcurri, cursum.

If a Place be Slippery he is liable

To slide, or slip | Lăbi, lapsus sum.

To rush, or tumble | Rŭēre, rui, ruītum.

If Rough

To stagger, or stumble | Tītŭbāre, avi, atum.

If High, he uses

To climb | Scandēre, scandi, scansum

*A Man, as to his Gesture, or different Posture of Body,
is said*

To rise | Surgēre, surrexi, ectum.

To stand | Stire, stēti, stātum; [sum.

To stretch | ² Tendēre, tētendi, ten-
Or, Tentum.

To bend | Flectēre, flexi, flectum.

¹ This Præter Tense and Supine is seldom read out of Composition.

² It formerly made *tendi*.

To

To lean
To sit
To fall
To lie down

To lie along
To cling, or cleave to
To hang

To stir, or raise it

To shake

To turn

To rub it

To send, to sling

To cast

To lead

To thrust

To drive

To rowl

To draw

To lift, or take up

To bear

To carry

Nīti, nīsus, & nīxus sum.

Sēdēre, sēdi, sēssum.

Cādēre, cēcīdi, cālūm.

Cūbāre, cubui, cubitum.

Or, Cumbēre.

Jācēre, jacui, ĭtum.

Hærēre, hæsī, hæsum.

Pendēre, pēpendi, pensum

If a Man moves a Thing, he is said

Cīēre, cīvi.

Quātēre, quassi, quassum.

Vertēre, verti, versum.

Fricāre, fricui, frictum.

Mittēre, misi, missum.

Jacēre, jēci, jactum.

Dūcēre, duxi, ductum.

Trūdēre, trūsi, trūsum.

Pellēre, pēpūli, pulsum.

Volvēre, volvi, vōlūtum.

Trāhēre, traxi, tractum.

Tollēre, sustuli, sublatum.

Ferre, tuli, lātum.

Portāre, avi, atum.

Or, Vehēre, vexi, vectum.

A Man hath Power

To know, or understand

To remember

To will

Scīre, scīvi, scītum.

Mēmīnisse, meminī—

Velle, volui—

Actions of the Understanding and Judgment are

To consider

To meditate

To know, or take know-
ledge of

Consīderāre, avi, atum.

Mēditari, meditatus sum.

Noscēre, nōvi, nōtum.

¹ It has its Præter Tense from the Verb *Sustollo*,
as *Fero* has from *Tulo*.

To judge	Jūdicāre, avi, atum.
To approve, or like	Prōbāre, avi, atum.
To condemn	Damnāre, avi, atum.
To think	Pūtāre, avi, atum.
To believe	Crēdere, credidi, creditum.
To doubt	Dūbitare, avi, atum.
To trust	Fidēre, fisis sum.

Passions of the Mind cause Men

To love	Amāre, avi, atum.
To favour	Fāvēre, favi, fautum.
Or to hate	Odīsse, odi—
To joy or rejoice	Gaudēre, gavisus sum.
To hope	Spērāre, avi, atum.
To desire, or covet	Cūpire, ivi, itum.
To wish for	Optāre, avi, atum.
To fear	Tīmēre, ui—
Or to dread	Mētūere, ui—
To be angry	Iraſci, iratus sum.
To wonder	Mīrari, miratus sum.
To be ashamed	Pūdēre, pudui, itum.
To condemn, or despise	Temnēre, tempti, temptū
To scorn	Spernēre, spreui, pretum.

The Outward Signs of our Inward Passions are
Of Joy

To laugh	Rīdēre, rīsi, rīsum.
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Of Sorrow

To weep	Flēre, flēvs, flētum.
To mourn	² Lugēre, luxi.
To bewail	Plōrāre, avi, atum.
To complain	Quēri, questus sum.
To groan	Gēmīri, gemui, itum.

¹ *Temptum* is hardly used out of Composition.

² *Luēum* is read in no Author.

Of Fear

To tremble	Trēmēre, tremui—
To wax pale	Pallēre, pallui—

When a Man wants Meat, he is said

To hunger, or be hungry	Ēsūrīre, ivi, itum.
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When he wants to Drink

To be thirsty, or dry	Sītīre, ivi, itum.
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So when he is Hungry he uses

To eat	Ēdēre, edi, estum or esum.
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As when Thirsty

To drink	Bībēre, bibi, bībitum.
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Good Things are said

To be pleasing, to please	Plācēre, placūi, placitum.
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Bad Things use

To hurt	Lādēre, læsi, læsum.
To be painful, to pain	Dōlēre, dolui, ĭtum.
To affright	Terrēre, terrui, ĭtum.
To trouble, or disturb	Turbāre, avi, atum.
To be harmful, to harm	Nōcēre, cui, ĭtum.

A Man as to his Possessions is said

To have	Hābēre, ui, ĭtum.
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If he has Nothing, he is said

To be empty	Vācāre, avi, atum.
To want, or be without	Cārēre, carui, caritum.
To want, or need	Ēgēre, ěgui.

That

That which he Hath, he is wont

To use

To enjoy

| Uti, usus sum. [sum.
Frui, fructus or fruius

That which he Dislikes he uses

To change

To let, let alone

To leave, or forsake

| Mutare, avi, atum.
Sistere, fivi, situm.
Linquere, liqui, lictum.

A Man as to his Business is said

To be able

To study, to labour

To dare, to venture

To get, or obtain

| Quire, quivi, quitum.
Studere, studui, itum.
Audere, ausus sum.
¹ Potiri, potitus sum.

As it is his Duty all lawful Means of living

To try

To seek after

So it is

To beware, be cautious

To care

To serve, or deserve

| Expirari, expertus sum.
Petere, petivi, or petii,
petitum,
Cavere, cavi, cautum.
Curare, avi, atum.
Merere, merui, meritum.
Or Mereri, meritus sum.

Therefore he ought

To consult

| Consulere, ui, ultum.

*The several Businesses of Men are
Of a Physician*

To heal or cure

| ² Mederi.

Of a Cook

To dress or cook

| Cocere, coxi, coctum.

¹ Is of the third or fourth Conjugation.

² It borrows a Præter from Medicor, which is Medicatus sum.

When a Man Eats a Meal, if in the Morning, he is
said

To breakfast | Jentāre, avi, atum.

If at Noon

To dine | Prandēre, pransi, pransum

If at Night

To sup | Cœnāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a Taylor

To sew | Sūĕre, fui, futum.

To patch | Sarcĭre, farsĭ, fartum.

With a Garment a Man uses

To cleath or array himself | Amĭcĭre, amicui, amic-
Also tum, amicĭvi, *seldom.*

To put it on | Induĕre, ui, utum.

Or to put it off | Exuĕre, ui, ūtum.

It is the Business of a Builder

To build | Strūĕre, struxi, structum.

Of a Shepherd

To feed | Pascĕre, pavi, pastum.

To milk | Mulgĕre, mulsi, mulsū
 & mulctum.

To clip, to shear | Tondĕre, tōtondi, tonsū

Of the Husbandman

To sow | Sĕrĕre, sevi, sātum.

To reap, or mow | Mĕtĕre, messui, messum.

To grind | Molĕre, molui, molitum.

Of the Plowman

To plow | Arare, avi, atum.

¹ But the Compounds which have another Signi-
 fication make *Serui*; as *Afferui*, *Inserui*, *Deserui*.

Of the Gardener

To plant	Plantāre, avi, atum.
To dig	Fōdēre, fōdi, fossū.

It belongs to the Master of the Family

To call for, or require	Poscere, pōposci, ' posci-
To bid, or command	Jābere, jussi, jussū. [tum.
To forbid	Vētāre, vetui, vetitū.
To bid, or invite	Invītāre, avi, atum.

It is the Business of a KING

To reign	Regnare, avi, atum.
To govern	Gubernāre, avi, atum.
To establish	² Sancire, sanxi, sanctum, & sancitum.

It is the Business of a School-Master

To teach the Scholar	Dōcēre, dōcui, doctum.
To admonish him	Mōnēre, monui, monitum.
To advise	Suadēre, suasi, suasum.

If he Does well

To praise Him Or Commend	Laudāre, avi, atum.
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If he Does amiss

To threaten Him	Mīnāri, minatus sum.
To punish	Pūnīre, ivi, itum.

It is the Duty of a Scholar

To learn	Discere, didici ³ .
To imitate	Imītari, imitatus sum.
To obey	Obēdire, ivi, itum.
Daily to regard	Colere, colui, cultum.
To fear, to stand in awe	Vereri, veritus sum.

¹ Is seldom used.² Formerly *Sancii* & *Sancivi*.³ And formerly *discitum*.

In the Church Men use

To pray	Prēcāri, precātus sum.
To beseech	Orāre, avi, atum.
To vow	Vōvēre, vōvi, vōtum.

Before a Judge

To promise, or engage	Spondēre, spōpondi, sponsum.
To swear	Jurāre, avi, atus sum, atum

A Soldier uses

To make ready, to prepare	Pārāre, avi, atum.
To fight	Pugnāre, avi, atum.
To strike	Ūcere, ici, ictum.
To beat or overcome	Vincēre, vici, victum.
To tame or subdue	Dōmāre, domui, itum.
To pillage or plunder	Spōliāre, avi, atum.
Sometimes	
To spare	Parcēre, peperci, parsum, & parsi, parictum, <i>seldom</i> .

There are several Actions which Men have in Business, as

WATER

To draw	Haurīre, hausi, haustum.
To wash	Lāvāre, lavi, lōtum, & lautum, & lavātum.
To pour out	Fundere, fusi, fustum.

Divers Things

To number	Nāmērāre, avi, atum,
To gather, or chuse	Lēgere, lēgi, lectum.
To mix, or mingle	Miscēre, miscui, mistum.
To join	Jungēre, juxi, junctum.
To scatter	Spargēre, iparsi, iparsum.
To divide	Dīvīre, divisi, divisum.
To distribute, or give out	Tribuēre, tribui, tributum

Formerly the Supine was *Mixtum*.

To

To cut	Sēcāre, sēcui, sēcūm.
To cleave	Findēre, fidi, fissum.
To slash	Scindēre, scīdi, scissum.
To smite, or to back	Cādēre, cēcīdi, cæsum.
To prick	¹ Pungēre, pūpūgi, punctū
To strangle	Strangūlare, avi, atum.
To kill	² N cāre, nēcāvi.
To thump, or knock	Tundēre, tūtūdi, tunsum.
To break	Frangēre, frēgi, fractum.
To burst	Rumpēre, rūpi, ruptum.
To press, or squeeze	Prēmēre, pressi, pressum.
To sweep, or brush	Verrēre, verri, versum.
To purge, or cleanse	Purgāre, avi, atum.
To rub out	Del. re, ēvi, etum.
To adorn	Ornāre, avi, atum.
To polish	Polīre, ivi, itum.
To paint	Pingēre, pinxi, pictum.
To write	Scribēre, scripsi, scriptum.

Things that are Loose, Men use

To bind	Vincēre, vinxi, victum.
To gird	Cingēre, cinxi, cinctum.
To hoop	Viēre, vievi, vietum.

That which is Bound

To loose, or loosen	Solvēre, solvi, solūm.
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That which is Shut

To open	Pandēre, pandi, passum.
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That which is Open

To shut	Claudēre, clausi, clausum.
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¹ Also *Punxi*, but this is seldom used out of Composition.

² *Nēcui* is seldom used. *Phædrus* has *necuit hominem*, but here others read *nocuit*.

That which is Hid

To shew | Monstrāre, avi, atum.

That which seems

To hand, ready to fall | ¹ Mīnēre, mīnūi.

They use

To prop, support | Fulcīre, fulsi.

That Men do so or so, is because it uses

To like them | Libēre, libui, libitum.

Or to be allowed | Līcēre, licui, licitum.

If they do a Thing oft, they are said

To exercise | Exercēre, ercui, ercītum.

To use, or to be accustomed | Suēre, suevi, fuetum.

To use, or to be wont | Sōlēre, solitus sum.

In Business Men use

To buy | ² Emēre, emi, emptum.

To sell | Vendēre, vendīdi, vendītum.

To owe | Debēre, debui, debītum.

A Man ought

To begin a Work | Ordīri, ōrsus sum.

in order

To make, or to do it | Fācēre, fēci, factum.

And to carry it on | Gēiēre, gessi, gestum.

if he designs

To finish, or to end it | Finīre, ivi, itum.

¹ *Præmineo, Eminco, Promineo, Immineo*, come from this Verb *Mīnēre*, and not from *Manēre*. *Inclinata minent in eandem prodita partem.* Lucretius, l. 6. v. 562.

² *Emere* was formerly used to *TAKE*, and from thence come the Significations of the Compounds, *Demēre*, &c.

XXIX. OF PRONOUNS.

If you ask

W *Hat is it?* | **Q** *Uid?*
Who or which is it? | *Quis?*

The Answer is

<i>I</i>	<i>Ego</i>
<i>Or thou</i>	<i>Tū</i>
<i>Himself</i>	<i>Sui</i>
<i>That</i>	<i>Ille, illa, illud,</i> <i>Or is, ěs, id,</i> <i>Or iste, ista, istud.</i>
<i>One's self</i>	<i>Ipse, ipsa, ipsum.</i>
<i>This</i>	<i>Hic, hæc, hoc.</i>
<i>The same</i>	<i>Idem, eādem, idem.</i>
<i>Another</i>	<i>Alius, alia, aliud.</i>
<i>Some one</i>	<i>Quidam, quædam, quod-</i>
<i>Any</i>	<i>Ullus, ulla, ullum. [dam.</i>
<i>None</i>	<i>¹ Nullus, nulla, nullum.</i>
<i>That, which, who</i>	<i>Qui, quæ, quod.</i>

If you ask

<i>Which, or whether of the</i> <i>two</i>	<i>¹ Uter, utra, utrum.</i>
<i>It is</i>	
<i>Either, or one of the two</i>	<i>Alter, altċra, alt'rum.</i>
<i>Neither of the two</i>	<i>² Neuter, neutra, neutrum.</i>

¹ As *None* is as much as *No one*, so is *Nullus* as much as *Ne ullus*.

² As *Neither* is as much as *Not either*, so is *Neuter* as much as *Ne uter*.

*If you ask**Whose is it ?*

| Cūjus ?

*The Answer is, it is**Mine*

| Měus, a, um.

Thine

| Tūus, a, um.

His own

| Sūus, a, um.

Ours

| Noster, nostra, nostrum.

Yours

| Vester, vestra, vestrum.

Their own

| Sūus, sūa, sūum.

*If you ask**Of what Tribe or Country
is he ?*

| Cūjas, ātis.

*The Answer is, he is**Of our Tribe or Country*

| Nostras, ātis.

Of your Tribe or Country

| Vestras, ātis.

| XXX. Of A D V E R B S.

*Adverbs of Asking are***W** *Hether ?
Or, no ?
Why ?*| **N** *UM ? An ?
Ne ?
Quāre ? Cur ?*

Of Affirming

Yes, yea
Yes, indeed

Imo, næ.
Quidem.

Of Denying

No, not

Nē, non, haud.

Of Place

If the Question be made by

Where?

| Ubi?

The Answer is by

Here

| Hic.

There

| Ibi.

Any where

| Usquam.

No where

| Nusquam.

Far off

| Pröcul.

Nigh

| Pröpe.

If the Question is

Whence?

| Unde?

The Answer is

Hence

| Hinc.

Thence

| Inde.

If the Question is

Whither?

| Quo?

The Answer is

Hither

| Huc.

Of Time.

*If the Question is**When?**| Quando?**The Answer is*

<i>Then</i>	<i> Tunc, tum.</i>
<i>When I came</i>	<i> Cum.</i>
<i>Yesterday</i>	<i> Hēri.</i>
<i>Ere-while, sometime since</i>	<i> Dūdum.</i>
<i>Long ago</i>	<i> Olim.</i>
<i>Now</i>	<i> Nunc.</i>
<i>Streight, by-and by</i>	<i> Mox.</i>
<i>At any Time, ever</i>	<i> Unquam.</i>
<i>Never</i>	<i> Nunquam.</i>

*If the Question is**How long?**| Quamdiu?**The Answer is*

<i>A long Time</i>	<i> Diu.</i>
<i>While</i>	<i> Dum.</i>
<i>Until</i>	<i> Dōnec.</i>

*If you ask**How oft?**| Quōtīes?**The Answer is*

<i>Once</i>	<i> Sēmēl.</i>
<i>Twice</i>	<i> Bis.</i>
<i>Thrice</i>	<i> Ter.</i>
<i>Four times</i>	<i> Quāter.</i>
<i>Oft, or oftentimes</i>	<i> Sæpe.</i>
<i>Always</i>	<i> Semper.</i>

If

*If you ask**How
Doth he act?*

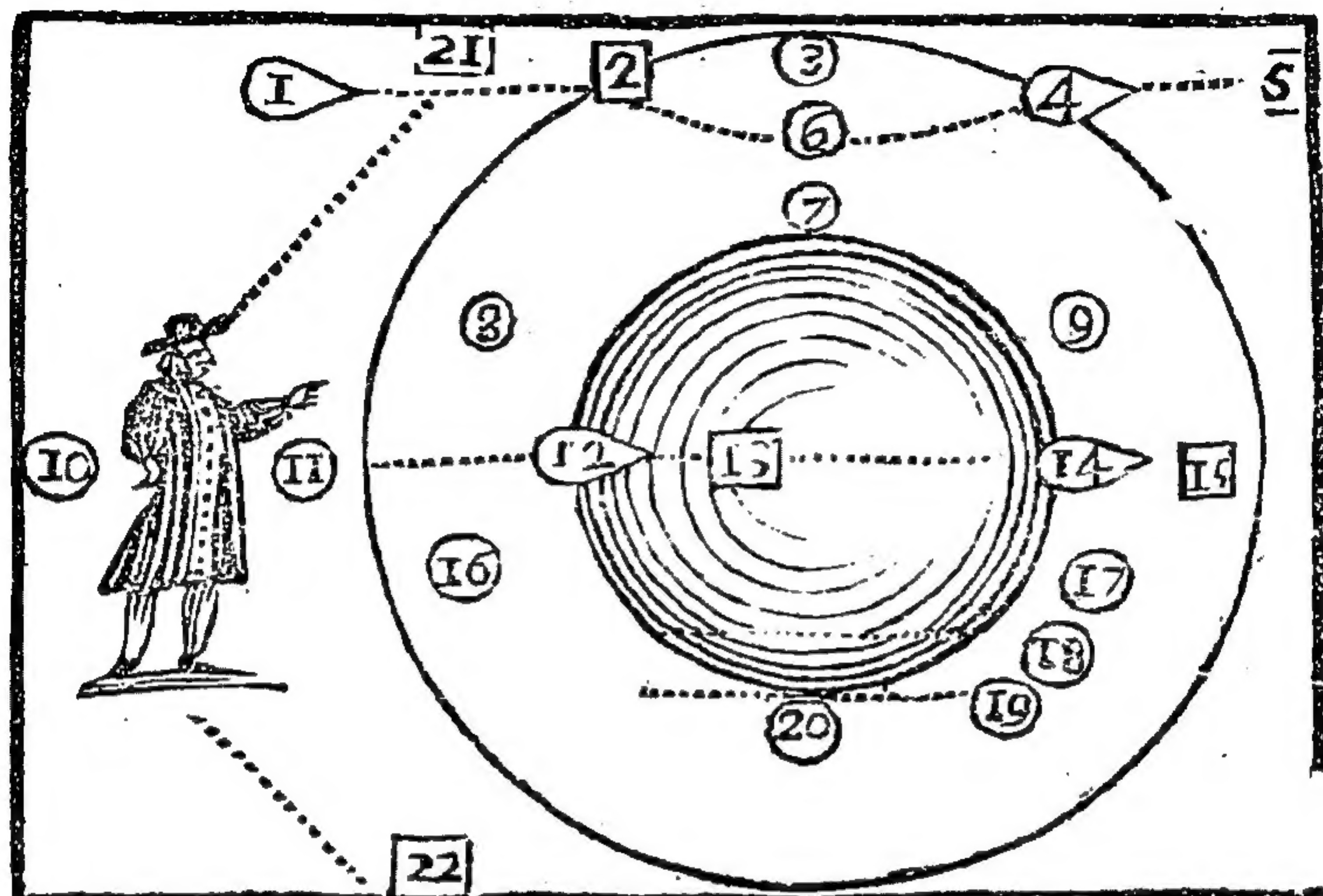
| Quomodo?

*The Answer is**So, thus
Rashly
In vain
Together*| Sic, Ita.
| Tēmere.
| Frustra.
| Simul.*If you ask**How
Great is he?*

| Quam?

*The Answer is**As great
As I
More Great
Than I*| Tam.
| Quam.
| Māgis.
| Quam.

XXXI. Of the PREPOSITIONS.



The Eleven Pair of Prepositions which respect Space in general, are

T ^O	¹		¹	A ^D
<i>From</i>	⁴			<i>A, ab, or abs.</i>
<i>At, or nigh</i>	²			<i>Apud</i>
<i>Off</i>	⁵			
<i>Over, or on the other Side</i>	³			<i>Trans</i>

In this Picture, the Oval Figures, such are (1) (4), &c. denote the *Prepositions*, which tend to *MOTION*; the square Figures, such are (2) (21) signify the *REST* of that *MOTION*: The round Figures, such are (3) (6) represent the *Prepositions* which indifferently refer to *REST* or *MOTION*.

G

About

<i>About</i> 6	Circa
<i>Into</i> 12	Or, Circum
<i>Out of</i> 14	In
<i>Within</i> 13	E, or ex
<i>Without</i> 15	Intra
<i>Through, by</i> 18	Extra
<i>Beside</i> 19	Per
<i>Above, over</i> 21	Præter
<i>Below, beneath</i> 22	Sūpra
<i>Before</i> 11	Infra
<i>After</i> 10	Ante
<i>Or, Behind</i> 10	Post
<i>Upon</i> 7	Pōne
<i>Under</i> 20	Super
	Sub
	Or, Subter
<i>Hither, on this Side</i> 8	Cis
	Or, Cītra
<i>Beyond</i> 9	Ultra
<i>Betwixt, or between</i> 16	Inter
<i>Against, over against</i> 17	Adversus

The other Prepositions are

<i>Against</i>	Contra
<i>Towards</i>	Erga
<i>Beside, nigh to</i>	Juxta
<i>For, because of</i>	Ob
<i>With one, in one's keeping</i>	Pēnes
<i>Nigh to, and for</i>	Propter
<i>After, according to</i>	Sēcundum
<i>By, close by</i>	Sēcus
<i>With, together with</i>	Cum
<i>Without, not with</i>	Abſque
<i>Before, in one's Presence</i>	Cōram
<i>Out of Sight, privily</i>	Clam
<i>Before, in Sight of</i>	Pālam

From

From and concerning
Before, more than
For, instead of
Without, not with
Up to

Dē
 Præ
 Pro
 Sine
 Tēnus.

XXXII. OF CONJUNCTIONS.

AND
Also, too
Neither, nor
Either, or
But
Because
For
If
Unless
Therefore
Although
Yet, nevertheless
That
So
As

E^{T, que, atque}
 Quoque
 Nēque, nec
 Aut, vel, ve
 Sed, ast, at, autem
 Quia
 Nām, Enim
 Si
 Ni, Nisi
 Ergo, Igitur
 Quanquam
 Tāmen
 Ut
 Ita
 Ut

XXXIII. OF INTERJECTIONS.

O! Ob!
 Sobo!
 Lo! Behold!
 Well a day! Wo!
 Phy! Pish!
 Hush! Whist!

O! Eho! Heus! Hem!
 Eh! Ecce!
 Hei! Væ!
 Phy! Au!
 St! Au!

F I N I S.

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